FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GARCIA MEZA ON DRUG TRAFFIC, OTHER TOPICS

PY231125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Mar (AFP)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza reported here today that agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] (the U.S. agency that fights drug trafficking) are arriving in Bolivia in order to renew their contacts with the country.

In statements to the press, Garcia Meza asserted that the DEA and the countries in which cocaine is consumed will return to their task in Bolivia due to their own interests.

Referring to integration, he reaffirmed that his country will remain out of the Andean Pact until its member countries give assurances that they will no longer interfere in our internal affairs. He also recalled that relations have been reestablished with Colombia, but we have cooled them due to the attitude of those gentlemen on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar (the Bolivian chief of state was not invited to the ceremonies).

Regarding the education sector, he said that it is one thing to order the reopening of the universities, but that it is definitely another to order the reopening of classes.

PRESIDENT PROPOSES 'SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATION'

PY241808 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Mar 81 p 2

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Mar (TELAM)--A proposal to the governments of the Southern Cone countries to form "a supranational organization" which would encompass all of these nations was made at noon today by President Luis Garcia Meza in a speech he delivered on the Day of the Sea.

The Bolivian president, who is also a member of the junta of commanders, said that Bolivia's "call for unity" has prompted him to propose the creation of this organization so that the peoples of South America may "carry their own, decisive weight" in the actions that take place in today's world.

He stated that this organization should be formed outside the framework of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (UN and OAS) and concluded by appealing for "peace" and by declaring Bolivia "the standard bearer of peace and unity in South America."

DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES PREMILITARY SERVICE

PY251717 Paris AFP in Spanish 1621 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 25 Mar (AFP)--Compulsory premilitary service for both male and female students in the last three years of secondary school will be implemented as of April.

This was reported today by Defense Minister Gen Armando Reyes Villa, who indicated that the measure is aimed at awakening the civic and nationalist awareness of the youth.

Initially it was indicated that the military training of the students will take place on Saturdays and during the 3 months of vacation which the students get every year.

PROGOVERNMENT PEASANT GROUPS CRITICIZE BANZER

PY241352 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 23 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that two open letters criticizing former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez that were published in the local press and signed by progovernment peasant groups are threatening to unleash a crisis with unpredictable consequences on the regime headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

According to political analysts, these attacks will undoubtedly have serious consequences for the cabinet, since two of Garcia Meza's most important ministers--Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya and Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos--were Banzer's vice presidential running mates in the 1979 and 1980 presidential elections, respectively.

To this we must add the frustrated plot against the current president which was thwarted in the early morning of 17 March and which was headed by Gen Hugo Cespedes, currently in asylum in the Brazilian Embassy, who held an important post as defense minister during Banzer's presidency.

It is believed that the aforementioned open letters could not have been published without the support of a government sector, and the armed forces are seemingly interested in ousting Banzer's partisans from government.

Those partisans have made the National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) their stronghold. This commission is in charge of drawing up the economic austerity measures implemented at the beginning of the current year which greatly increased the cost of living, especially for the lower-income sectors.

The crisis was originated by statements made by Banzer at the end of his visit to the United States which were published by the newspaper EL MUNDO in Santa Cruz on 15 March. In these statements, Banzer insinuated the possibility of becoming a candidate for president once again representing his party, the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN).

One of the progovernment peasants' communiques stated that the people have been surprised once again by Banzer's remarks according to which he will run for president, at the very time when the country still retains a fresh memory of his dictatorial administration (1971-1978) through which he kept the country under his yoke for more than 7 years.

The communique stressed that "in order to satisfy his personal desires, he ruled through a family clique which drained the resources of this impoverished and indebted nation."

The second open letter, signed by the peasants of Los Andes Province, recalled that the former chief of state formed an alliance with the oppressors of the peasants and the enemies of the agrarian reform.

The open letter stated that Banzer was the one who mortgaged Bolivia to international bankers, left the country with a foreign debt which surpassed $3 billion, and handed natural resources over to private capital.

The open letter concluded by stating that the ADN is working with the ultraleft in order to oust Garcia Meza, to whom the signatories of the letter pledge support.

For the time being, there have been no reactions from the CONAL and the ministers who are friendly with Banzer, all of whom are indirectly affected by the letters.

Government Warns Parties

PY242122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2035 GMT 24 Mar 81

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Mar (LATIN)--The Bolivian Government gave warning today that it will harshly punish political parties and similar organizations which intend to disturb tranquility and order. An Interior Ministry communique, in which the type of possible punishments was not specified, reminded the parties that the prohibition of party activities is still in force.

The warning was issued after peasant organizations accused the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), former president Hugo Banzer's party, of being involved in conspiracies.

HIGH LEVEL OF RELATIONS WITH USSR NOTED

PY231134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1621 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 22 Mar (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported here today, when announcing the acceptance of the new USSR ambassador, Sergei Ivanovich Kovalev, that relations with the USSR are currently at a high level.

During a meeting of the highest-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, in which the new ambassador to Moscow--Javier Murillo de la Rocha--participated, authorization was granted for the signing of the so-called agreement for the creation of the Bolivian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Trade Cooperation.

It was also stressed that the USSR is one of the main markets for the National Foundry Enterprise (ENAF), especially for metallic tin, and that sales to the socialist country could be increased substantially.

According to a report, there is also the possibility of increasing scientific-technical and cultural assistance to Bolivia.

TIN CONCENTRATES EXPORT PROHIBITION PROPOSED

PY191756 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 14 Mar (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the Bolivian National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) had proposed a total prohibition on exporting tin concentrates to foreign smelting companies as an indispensable requirement to save the country's main industry.

ENAF Manager General Col Eduardo Quiroga reconfirmed that British smelting companies are exerting pressure to acquire the country's principal export so as to artificially reduce the smelting cost later, in order to strangle the national smelting industry.

Colonel Quiroga indicated that in compliance with the mining code, INAF has the right to [words indistinct] concentrates which are produced in the country, especially now when it is in a position of smelting the whole Bolivian production.

He also indicated that in addition to the lack of concentrates, ENAF is experiencing a shortage of fuel oil and auxiliary material such as sulfuric acid, iron pyrites, charcoal and other indispensable elements.

He made a point of noting that ENAF must maintain competitive prices with foreing smelting companies, despite high cost of the imported machinery and the constant revaluation of certain European currencies, such as the Swiss francs and German marks.

Colonel Quiroga finally reported that he had requested capital for adequate operations for ENAF so that the enterprise may normally carry out its activities.

FOREIGN MINISTER GUERREIRO GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

PY252008 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated during a press conference held yesterday that Brazil has never thought about turning Argentina into a "colony." The day before, Gen Jorge Videla's economy minister, Jose Martinez de Hoz, said that Argentina will no longer be a Brazilian colony. He was talking about the imports of Brazilian steel and the exports of wheat to Brazil. The Brazilian foreign minister believes that this type of trade "is not characteristic of a colonial relationship." He does believe that it is important--"so help us God," according to him--to avoid all sorts of "irrational" relationships. The journalist who asked the question had wondered whether Martinez de Hoz' remarks were not a sign of jealousy because he is about to lose power due to the change of government in Argentina. After laughing a great deal, the minister indicated that he cannot pass judgment on the motives "which prompt people to make statements."

Guerreiro did not want to make any forecasts about the economic policy which Argentina will implement during Gen Roberto Viola's incoming administration. "We never interfere with domestic affairs of other countries, but neither of us can accept discrimination."

Guerreiro acknowedged that there could be "perceptible differences" between Brazil and the United States. In response to questions, the minister analyzed Brazil's attitude toward the possibility that the United States might give support to UNITA, the guerrilla movement which opposes the current Angolan Government, and that the leader of this faction, Jonas Savimbi, might be officially received in Washington: "We have a well-known, obvious and publicly stated position. This position will not be reconsidered; it will be maintained."

He admitted that the problem of South African military sorties into Angolan and Mozambique territories and the overall situation in Southern Africa will be one of the issues which he will discuss in Nigeria during the visit which he will pay to that country at the beginning of next week. "We are always ready to talk. We have our own opinion and we see no reason to change it. This is also applicable to El Salvador."

Brazil's position toward South Africa will also remain unchanged. Brazil will continue having a charge d'affaires in that country even though Pretoria has a full-fledged ambassador in Brasilia. During Guerreiro's visit to Southern Africa last year, Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos asked Brazil to contact South Africa in order to seek a solution to the Namibian issue. On that occasion, the minister said that Brazil did not have the necessary "political closeness," for this type of negotiation. During yesterday's press conference, Saraiva Guerreiro reiterated this argument. He did not want to speculate on Africa's future or on the position which Brazil might assume toward each specific case. "My imagination is very limited," he said.

Discussing his trip to Nigeria, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that the forthcoming visit of an important Nigerian military mission was "a preliminary sign of interest, designed at exploring possibilities." He explained: "The mission is a sign of the broadening of the potential scope for cooperation between the two nations...It is a large delegation which will visit several places." He guaranteed that Brazil will have "no political objections." The minister did not mention any connections between this visit and the problem of Chad. "We hope that this problem will be resolved at the political level," he said.

The minister confirmed that a general framework for negotiations between the Nigerian Government and NOVACAP [expansion unknown] has been agreed upon. The negotiations will be aimed at building a new capital which will replace Lagos. The participation of Brazilian enterprises in the implementation of the project is part of the second stage, which has not been discussed yet.

Guerreiro indicated that for the time being no provisions have been made to negotiate a document on the Law of the Sea conference without the participation of the United States: "We have never contemplated such a possibility. There is no point in doing this; however, during an international negotiation a number of options could be examined."

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO STRENGTHENS GOVERNMENT PARTY

PY251314 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, during the first meeting of the year of the Political Development Council, President Joao Figueiredo decided to channel all activities regarding the political opening through the Social Democratic Party (PDS) in order to strengthen the party. He also encouraged an agreement among parties to submit proposals for restoring congressional prerogatives.

The president also encouraged contacts between parties and praised the justice minister for negotiating a new law on foreigners with the opposition. After the meeting, Cantidio Sampaio, leader of the PDS bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, optimistically guaranteed that in 1984 the Electoral College, "should it be pro-opposition or progovernment," will elect the future president without the supervision of "military circles."

PTB LEADER DECLINES TO MEET JUSTICE MINISTER

PY241704 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Iverte Vargas, national president of the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB], has declined the justice minister's invitation to discuss the foreigners statute. She believes that the call for dialogue made by Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel is part of a strategy concocted by the latter to improve his image and to obtain support for his candidacy as the future successor of President Figueiredo.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DIES OF HEART ATTACK IN BRASILIA

PY242338 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Brasilia--Soviet Ambassador to Brazil Dmitriy Zhukov died of a heart attack today in Brasilia. The wake over his body is taking place at the Soviet Embassy, and after being embalmed, it will be taken to his country.

Zhokov was one of the main negotiators in the sale of turbines for the Itaipu hydroelectric dam. Recently he negotiated a petroleum exploration program in the southern regions of Brazil to be carried out jointly with PETROBRAS, the Sao Paulo Petroleum Enterprise and the Soviet Government.

USSR TO PROSPECT FOR OIL IN SAO PAULO STATE

PY24121 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas today reported that the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry mission which has been all week in Brasilia has concluded preliminary agreements on prospecting for petroleum in the interior of Sao Paulo State. He added that the appropirate agreement will be signed by the respective organization of the Soviet Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Sao Paulo State Petroleum Corporation.

Preliminary talks are also being held for the import by Brazil of Soviet equipment for the energy, hydroelectric and coal gassification sectors and for export to the Soviet Union of Brazilian cocoa, soybeans, vegetable oils, coffee, sugar, manufactured and semimanufactured products.

ITAMARATY UPSET AT LOSS OF U.S. TARIFF EXEMPTIONS

PY251355 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Mar 81 p 14

[Text] Brasilia--Despite being aware that the U.S. Government's decision to suspend tariff exemptions on Brazilian products is "in keeping with the rules" governing the general system of preferences, Itamaraty has expressed its disagreement with the decision to apply the above measure to diesel motors, auto parts and wood panels under the contention that Brazil has already "come of age" in these sectors.

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro himself has said that the above decision entails both a departure from the objective criterion of taking into account export quantities and figures in determining the filling of preestablished quotas and the suspension of the general system of preferences, and the entry into a subjective area of evaluating the degree of competitiveness and the evolution of certain products on the U.S. market.

The foreign minister said that in principle he cannot see any violation or absurdity in the decision to suspend the tariff exemptions granted earlier on the basis of the general system of preferences, primarily because the system--the way it was adopted by the European Economic Community, Japan and the United States--is unilateral, and therefore, it could be suspended unilaterally. The developing countries have already stated their opposition to this system and have emphasized the benefits that would stem from a negotiated agreement.

Yet Saraiva Guerreiro dismisses the idea that the U.S. attitude might be some sort of retaliation against the political positions taken by the Brazilian Government. He also stated that Brazil does not plan to take retaliatory actions.

In a bitter tone, the minister said: That general system of preferences seems to have been made for those who could not take advantage of it...

He said that no negotiations have yet been started with the United States to reduce the impact of the suspension of the tariff exemptions, yet the subgroup specialized in Brazilian-U.S. economic matters might hold talks on some of the issues related to the above decision.

Lauro Moreira, the Finance Ministry's coordinator for international affairs, yesterday said that the measure "shows an arbitrariness which could jeopardize international trade and relations between developed and developing countries," and that the United States is thus jeopardizing Brazilian exports.

Moreira said that the measure causes major damage to Brazil since the three products mentioned above last year accounted for $62 million exported to the United States alone. These products have thus far enjoyed some preference among U.S. importers because since they are included in the general system of preferences, their final price was lower than those from other countries.

GOVERNMENT AGAINST REVIEW OF POPE'S PROPOSAL

PY251723 Paris AFP in Spanish 1708 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 Mar (AFP)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated here today that Chile is against any eventual review of Pope John Paul's proposal to overcome the conflict with Argentina over the southern Beagle Channel.

The proposal made by the pope, in his role as mediator, was delivered to the two countries on 12 December, and Chile accepted it on 8 January, while the terms of the Argentine answer remain unknown.

Unconfirmed reports state that the Argentine answer suggests reconsidering some of the mediator's proposals as a means to solve the long-standing disagreement between the two countries which led them to the brink of a war at the end of 1978.

Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames said that we are not going to renegotiate a new proposal. We have already given his holiness our answer.

In explaining the Chilean position, the foreign relations minister made it understood that it is definite and added: We have been quite clear and definite in this regard.

Rojas Galdames said he was not aware of the contents of the answer of the neighboring country and of the next steps to be taken by the mediator.

Last weekend Argentina sent its special representatives before the Vatican mediator to convey its point of view regarding the proposal.

FIVE SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS BANISHED 541 DAYS

PY242054 Paris AFP in Spanish 0547 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Mar (AFP)--It has been reported here that the Chilean courts today confirmed the banishment for 541 days of five members of the proscribed Socialist Party.

The semiofficial agency ORBE indicates that the following persons have been banished: Ricardo Garcia Contreras, Bernardo Reynaldo Quinteros, Hernan Aburto Uriz, Justo Araya, and Jaime Perez de Arce Araya.

The five leftists, who were arrested for having attended meetings prohibited by the law, must serve their sentences in small towns located in the center and south of the country.

It was recalled here today that four people who oppose the Chilean Government were confined last week for 3 months on Chiloe Island, 1,300 kilometers south of Santiago.

Approximately 120 have received similar sentences during the past 15 months in view of the government's implementing measures that permit such punishment when current legal measures are violated.

ENVOY TO UNITED STATES SEES END OF ARMS BAN

PY251420 Paris AFP in Spanish 1307 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 25 Mar (AFP)--Jose Miguel Barros, Chilean ambassador to Washington, anticipated here today that it is quite possible that the United States will resume its sale of arms to Chile.

The ambassador is currently in Santiago attending the annual national ambassadors' meeting called by President Augusto Pinochet's government in order to renew its foreign policy guidelines.

Barros stated he was optimistic regarding the future bilateral relations and said that Chile is currently closer to the United States because the United States is closer to us.

The diplomat also recalled the recent U.S. decision to lift the ban on Export-Import Bank (EXIMBANK) dealings with Chile and President Ronald Reagan's decision for the U.S. Navy to resume its joint annual maneuvers with the Chilean Navy.

He added that it is quite possible that the embargo on arms sales to Chile will be lifted. This measure together with the aforementioned were taken during former President Carter's administration.

However, Barros acknowledged that Reagan's government cannot make a decision on the arm sales embargo on its own, since this is subject to certain domestic factors of U.S. policy.

TRANSFER OF COPPER MINES TO PRIVATE SECTOR DENIED

PY260051 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The big copper mines will not be transferred to the private sector. Economy Minister Rolando Ramos asserted this after his speech to Chilean ambassadors abroad, who were gathered in room No 5 in the Diego Portales Building. The minister explained that he does not know of any international private company that would be able to buy the ore of the Chuquicamata mine.

BRIEFS

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS--The executive branch has retired the following generals: Maj Gen Augustin Toro Davila, former rector of the University of Chile; Gen Rolando Garay Cifuentes, former intendant of the metropolitan area; Gen Nilo Floody Buxton, former director of sports; and Brig Gen Sergio Cadenasso Ferrogiario, vice president of the Defense Ministry Social Welfare Fund. The executive branch has also promoted the following officers to the rank of major general: Rigoberto Rubio Ramirez, appointed chief of the military mission in Washington; Carol Urzua Ibanez, appointed intendant of the metropolitan area; and Rafael Ortiz Navarro, appointed director of army operations. The following officers have been promoted to brigadier general: Gabriel Pizarro Saymour, Julio Bravo, Claudio Valdes Silva, Gaston Frez Arancibia and Rolando Ramos Munoz. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0232 GMT 17 Mar 81 PY]

PROMOTIONS IN CARABINEROS CORPS--In a ceremony which was presided over by President Pinochet at La Moneda Palace, Luis Vicente Ricci Loyola and Omar Rafael Lira Mieres were promoted to the rank of carabinero general. [Santiago Diplomatic Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 21 Mar 81 PY]

JUNTA MEMBER RECONFIRMED IN POST--Navy Capt Mario Duvauchelle Rodriguez has been confirmed in his post as legislative secretary of the government junta during the new constitutional period. [Text] [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0120 GMT 25 Mar 81 PY]

RELATIONS WITH CUBA TO CONTINUE NORMALLY

PA242054 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Quito, 24 Mar (AFP)--Relations between Ecuador and Cuba will continue to be normal. This is surmised from statements made today in Quito by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera.

The Ecuadorean foreign minister met this morning with Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon and reached an agreement that will be set forth in a document to be released in the next few hours, a local radio station has reported.

"I would say," Barrera said, "that all indications do not point to a rupture of relations, but rather to a continuation of them. As for the conditions, we will see about that."

CUBAN MINISTER DENIES INTERFERENCE IN COLOMBIA

PA251943 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Quito, 24 Mar (EFE)--Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon today denied his country's alleged interference in the training and guidance of the Colombian 19 April guerrilla movement.

Alarcon has spent 1 week here in Ecuador, trying to resolve the diplomatic crisis between the two countries which resulted from the occupation of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana by several people who were later evicted.

After meeting with Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera, the Cuban vice minister described as strange "the attitude adopted by the Colombian authorities" at a time when "it is obvious that U.S. imperialism is actively working to disrupt the ties that exist among the Latin American peoples."

"The same thing happened 20 years ago," he added, "and 20 years ago it was Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala himself, the current Colombian president, who stood out as author of the proposals that led at the OAS to a break with Cuba."

M-19 GUERRILLAS SPLIT IN TWO GROUPS INSIDE COUNTRY

PA232020 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A report from Esmeraldas sent by Raul Delgado Garay, this station's correspondent, and a report for EL UNIVERSO of Guayaquil, notes that 40 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] who had decided to turn themselves in and ask our country for asylum have split into two groups and further penetrated into our country after they learned that they were going to be returned to Colombia. This report, which was obtained from a reliable source, has prompted the security agents to invade the town and led to frequent searches of the area by air and ground by members of the special forces in pursuit of Colombian guerrillas.

Delgado Garay said in San Lorenzo that there is a general psychosis in the province because of the presence of the M-19 guerrillas, and that it is not unusual to see policemen and military units asking for personal identification from citizens who look Colombian to them. Despite the diligent investigations of the members of the special forces, no one has been arrested in the cities or mountains near the border with Colombia.

It was also learned that the guerrillas said they would turn themselves over to Ecuadorean authorities if there are members of the Red Cross, the Human Rights Commission or Amnesty International present.

BELAUNDE DISCUSSES HEMISPHERIC RELATIONS

PY241800 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Mar 81 p 12, 13

[Undated CLARIN interview with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry in Lima, Peru]

[Excerpts] [Question] What, in your opinion, could be a final solution to the conflict between Peru and Ecuador without harming the interests of either country?

[Answer] The demarcation of the area which has not yet been marked should be concluded. It is only 78 kilometers of a border which is more than 1,600 kilometers long. This is included in the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, and Argentina is one of the guarantors.

[Question] Can the conflict with Ecuador lead to an arms race?

[Answer] The Ecuadorean people are not aware of the truth. We have been "cursed" in Ecuador despite the fact that I was Peruvian president for 5 years, during which we never had a conflict. A propaganda campaign is trying to make us look like an imperialist and expansionist government. These incidents have been surprising events in my political life.

[Question] When you were overthrown by a military coup headed by General Velasco Alvarado in 1968, there were commentaries saying that Peru did not have a government, and that if Belaunde Terry had acted with an "iron hand"--within the law--the coup would not have taken place.

[Answer] Leaders should be skillful. I do not believe in soft hands or iron hands. I have been constitutional president twice. My skill can be questioned, but there is proof that I am not as awkward as some people think.

[Question] Now that you are in government do you have any resentments against the armed forces?

[Answer] Not at all. First of all, I have some personal characteristics which adapt very well to the military mentality. I am a disciplined man, I am a man of a fixed timetable and I am a man of great devotion to the national territory, to the people of the country; and these are not only civilian but also military qualities.

[Question] Do you believe in the type of democracy practiced in the West?

[Answer] A great deal has to be done to adapt democracy. For example, I believe that the presidential powers must be strong. The government must be appropriately empowered with legal alternatives in case of emergencies. Ours are nations with emergencies. For example, we now have an emergency created by avalanches which are obstructing roads and destroying railroad tracks. We need to implement emergency measures under these circumstances; we can implement some measures, but we need to have more power.

[Question] Mr President, in recent times, particularly since you took over the Presidency, terrorism in Peru seems to have increased. What is the current situation?

[Answer] Peru is a country which does not like violence. Violence has failed here in the political arena. Attacks have been made, but we know that these attacks have been promoted, inspired and organized from abroad. We have just experienced a temporary situation of emergency, and the country is now alert. The internal and external dangers of terrorism have been proven. It has been clearly established that some actions are not originally Peruvian.

[Question] At the end of this month my country will have a new government. Do you believe that Peru--which currently has a government elected in free elections--will change its relations with Argentina, a country with a government which came about in a military coup?

[Answer] My party--Popular Action--has a policy we have been practicing during our 25 years of existence and during the 5 years of my previous government: noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. This does not mean that we do not have firm ideals, but we believe that in international relations it is better to respect the situation of each country and not assume the position of a censor, a position which is completely inadequate.

We have to accept things as they are so that our feelings and ideology do not act as an obstructing factor in the relations among countries, relations which must be kept uninterrupted.

In the case of Argentina, for example, it is a traditional relation which goes beyond circumstantial situations. It began many centuries ago, particularly during the independence. It began with San Martin; therefore, a relationship with such an honorable beginning must not come to an end. This is what guides us.

We have had good relations with President Videla and we hope to continue to strengthen our relations with President Viola, a man we know has affection for Peru, something we appreciate very much.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON BORDER CONFLICT

PY251350 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0356 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 24 Mar (LATIN)--The guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol have indicated that the separation between the Peruvian and Ecuadorean forces along the border in the Condor Mountain Range where armed incidents took place 2 months ago is now sufficient to prevent any risk of contact between them.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry today issued a communique on the report of the guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States.

The Peruvian communique stated that the governments of the four countries, as guarantors of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol, have notified the Peruvian and Ecuadorean Governments and the president of the OAS Permanent Council:

A) That the cease-fire has been complied with in the area of conflict located in the Condor Mountain Range;

B) That the withdrawal of military personnel of the two countries has begun;

C) That the separation between the Peruvian and Ecuadorean forces is now sufficient to prevent any risk of contact between them in view of the conditions of the terrain.

The communique added that according to the geographic coordinates specified in the notes issued on 5 March by the Peruvian and Ecuadorean military delegations, the Condor Mountain Range separates and divides the positions of the two countries located on opposite sides of the above-mentioned mountain range.

The official communique stated that the portion of the Condor Mountain Range which has been the site of the conflict--Cemepa District, Bagua Province, Amazonas Department--contains the 78 km of common border still without demarcation because of Ecuador's refusal, in 1950, to continue setting up landmarks.

The Peruvian Government's note urged the guarantor countries to make Ecuador agree to set up, together with Peru, the missing landmarks along this part of the border, established by the 1942 protocol and technically confirmed by the ruling of Dias de Aguiar.

"In this regard, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, imbued with sincere wishes for peace and cooperation toward Ecuador, wishes to reiterate this call, fully convinced that the fulfillment of this commitment is the appropriate means for the strengthening of permanent and lasting peace and harmony between the two nations," the communique stated.

The communique added that prompted by this desire the Foreign Ministry trusts that the solution of this border conflict will soon allow the benefit of the peoples.

PERUVIAN, ECUADOREAN BORDER TOWNS LOSING MONEY

PY241138 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2350 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 21 Mar (LATIN)--A government official charged here today that the border towns of Peru and Ecuador are experiencing a serious economic crisis as a result of the recent border conflict between the two countries. The official said that this situation is getting to the point where the Peruvians are exchanging food for cigarettes and inexpensive articles with the Ecuadoreans.

Numa Cabrera, mayor of Tumbes, a province that borders the Eucadorean town of Huaquilla, last night reported on the critical situation that the two neighboring towns are experiencing. He noted: "People have gone to the extreme of smuggling at the risk of their lives."

Ecuador closed its border with Peru in the last days of January as a result of the skirmishes between the two countries in the Condor Mountain Range, located 250 km east of Tumbes.

Cabrera talked with journalists after he briefed President Fernando Belaunde on the situation. He said: "These border towns are losing millions in hotel business, trade, banking and cottage industry because of the closing of the border."

He noted that Peruvians and Ecuadoreans are now involved in a clandestine piecemeal trade. The Peruvians hand over food and staples while the Ecuadoreans deliver cigarettes and Ecuadorean handicrafts.

The mayor reckoned that the monthly trade exchange between the border towns of Aguas Verdes (Peru) and Huaquilla (Ecuador), which has been cut at present, amounts to $600,000 and that the current situation affects about 15,000 families, leaving about 60,000 persons without work.

He added that the situation in Tumbes is evern worse because, "to cap it all," the river by the same name is overflowing due to heavy rains and flooding thousands of hectares of cultivated land.

On Thursday the Peruvian Government declared a state of emergency in Tumbes Department, decreed a 90-day moratorium on the payment of taxes and exempted small farmers from returning loans they have been granted by the agrarian bank.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT UK, SWITZERLAND, SPAIN

PY171337 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2307 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Mar (LATIN)--Official sources reported today that Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa will make an official visit to Great Britain from 29 March to 1 April to talk with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Ulloa, who is also economy and finance minister, will also meet with officials and financial experts of the Bank of England before leaving for a short visit to Switzerland, and to Spain where he will attend a meeting of IDS governors, the sources stated.

He is scheduled to return to Lima 14 April.

NICARAGUAN ARCHBISHOP CONCERNED OVER CUBANS

PA242123 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0402 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 24 Mar (EFE)--Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, said here today that he is concerned over the presence of 2,000 Cuban teachers and the ideological task they may carry out.

The prelate said that the Cuban teachers have been educated in their reality and "may be subtly spreading their ideology" in their task. In view of this, he added, the Nicaraguan church must work very hard to maintain the religious tradition of its faithful and strengthen the family.

Monsignor Obando y Bravo noted that the Nicaraguan church has not noticed any Marxist signs in the Sandinist government but that it must continue to work intensely for liberty, justice and the prevalence of peace.

He also expressed concern regarding the charge of the Atlantic Coast Bishopric which complained that two radios which it used to communicate with priests and the communities had been seized.

He noted that the church was acting in Nicaragua on the basis of four premises: love, liberty, truth and justice.

He also said that he is concerned about the political prisoners in his country, but added that there were no difficulties between the church and the Sandinist government.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR SAYS PLANES AVAILABLE FOR ALL

PY260230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Lima, 25 Mar (AFP)--Israeli Ambassador to Lima Gideon Todmor told the Lima weekly EL TIEMPO that Israel is in a position to sell its modern Kfir fighter aircraft to any Latin American country.

Todmor made this statement while comments were still circulating here on a report that Israel has sold 15 of those aircraft to Ecuador, an transaction that is officially denied.

The ambassador said that Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador, and apparently Venezuela as well, are interested in purchasing this model, whose sale requires the U.S. approval.

He explained that the aircraft, an advanced version of the French Mirage, has a U.S.-made engine, and that the agreement signed between the two countries when the manufacturing of the Kfir began requires a sale authorization.

He finally stated that the United States' objective is to avoid an arms race, but that during past few years the markets have been freely supplied by other countries such as France and the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN, GUATEMALAN AMBASSADORS--President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday received the credentials of new Mexican Ambassador Ismael Moreno and new Guatemalan Ambassador Gustavo Lopez Sandoval. [Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Mar 81 PY]

PLANES PURCHASED FROM ITALY--Lima, 17 Mar (AFP)--Aeronautics Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi today disclosed that the Peruvian Air Force has purchased 14 Machi-339 training planes from Italy. He also stated that it has purchased two Hercules transport planes and that they will arrive in Peru after the training planes, which are supposed to arrive in mid-1981. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 18 Mar 81 PY]

VENEZUELA SEEKS RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH URUGUAY

PY231147 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1714 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 19 Mar (LATIN)--The government of Caracas has conveyed to Uruguay its interest in reestablishing diplomatic relations, which were interrupted 5 years ago, Venezuelan Ambassador Juan Romero has said.

In a statement published today by the newspaper EL DIA, Romero--who represents his country at the Latin American Integration Association--expressed confidence that "a rapprochement that may lead to the reestablishment of relations might take place in 1981."

AUTHORITIES DENY MENGELE WORKS AT PRISON

PY171553 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0404 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 13 Mar (LATIN)--The government today charged journalist Jacobo Timmerman, who resides in Israel, of inventing a report that Nazi war criminal Joseph Mengele is an adviser at Libertad Prison in Uruguay. The story, which 1 month ago was termed "fabricated and ridiculous" by government authorities, described Mengele--under the assumed name of Willy Klapp--as being adviser at the prison in which 1,200 people are being held under arrest charged with subversion.

A communique released today by the National Public Relation Bureau (DINARP) states that the report on Mengele did not originate at the Vienna Documentation Center headed by Simon Wiesenthal, who was first held responsible for the story, which originated abroad. The communique points out that "an article written by Jacobo Timmerman in Israel is the source of the story."

The DINARP communique adds that "before definitely establishing himself in Israel, Timmerman was in the United States where he started a hostile campaign against Uruguay that has now even reached the point of inventing stories that people believe."

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURE FOR 1980--The economic research department of the Uruguayan Central Bank reports that Uruguayan exports in 1980 increased by 30.6 percent in comparison with 1979 and reached a total of over $1 billion. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81 PY]

ARRIVAL OF CZECHOSLOVAK MISSION--A Czechoslovak mission arrived today in Uruguay with the objective of increasing Uruguayan exports to Czechoslovakia. The mission is headed by the chairman of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Czechoslovakia. The members of the mission will hold meetings with the leaders of the local chamber of industry and commerce and with the representatives of the local stock exchange. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 81 PY]

AUTHORITIES REPORT RESULTS OF SECURITY OPERATION

PA202127 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 20 Mar 81

[By Julio Manuel Roa]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 20 Mar (AFP)--Over 1,700 foreigners, mostly Colombians, have been deported and over 6,000 Venezuelans arrested in a security operation begun last December by Venezuelan combined armed forces and police units.

The results of this operation were announced by Gen Eduardo Loaiza Giordano. They reflect a great degree of civic irresponsibility, since most Venezuelans detained were not carrying identification, observers noted.

The official report indicates that over 1.5 million persons were checked, 9,471 were arrested and 1,710 were deported. Of those deported, 90 percent were Colombians and 10 percent individuals of other nationalities in the country illegally.

At present the authorities are maintaining strict surveillance along the border with Colombia in an effort to detect not only illegal immigrants but also arms smuggling.

According to General Loaiza Giordano, most weapons come into the country illegally across the border, although some may be smuggled in by other means.

The operation has led to the capture of many criminals with long police records. Citizens in general who have nothing to fear have given full moral support to the armed groups that are staging the operation, according to observers.

Recently the leaders of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEDECAMARAS) went to the officers in charge of the operation to express full support.

COLOMBIA TO BE ASKED FOR REPORT ON CUBAN ACTIVITY

PA242225 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The Venezuelan Government will ask the Colombian Government for an official report on statements made by 19 April Movement guerrillas who were recently captured. The purpose of this is to find out if our country is included in Fidel Castro's plan, Deputy Foreign Minister Osvaldo Paez Pumar said. He explained that the Foreign Ministry has only been reading the reports from Bogota.

Paez Pumar said that Cuban intervention has had many ups and downs and that currently everything appeared to be normal, but that it changed suddenly. He said that the Venezuelan Government was closely following developments. Finally, he said that the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has been in contact with other Latin American foreign ministries.

PETROLEUM AGREEMENT WITH USSR UNDER REVIEW

PA140359 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1339 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 13 Mar (LATIN)--The Venezuelan Government is "reviewing" the petroleum agreement with the Soviet Union by which Cuba receives 10,000 barrels a day of Venezuelan petroleum, Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti has announced.

The official said that the agreement was in effect until 31 December 1980.

Under this agreement, Venezuela supplies hydrocarbons to Cuba in exchange for a similar supply of Soviet petroleum to Spain.

The Soviet-Venezuelan agreement has been beneficial for both parties since it cut back the costs of freight.

Calderon said that "during the course of this year we have been making shipments to Cuba in the name of the Soviet Union because in reality we signed the agreement with the Soviet Union."

Some deliveries are being made sporadically," Calderon added.

Relations between Venezuela and Cuba have deteriorated gravely over the past 2 years, and President Luis Herrera Campins, after calling President Fidel Castro an "Antillean dictator," yesterday announced that his government is consulting other countries to take charge of Venezuelan affairs in Havana in the event of a diplomatic break.

MINES MINISTER EXPLAINS OIL EXPLOITATION PROGRAM

PA250050 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Humberto Calderon Berti, energy and mines minister, met at noon today with members of Democratic Action Executive Committee, of Venezuelan petroleum and of oil companies operation in the country, to explain to them the project the government is going to implement for the exploitation of the Orinoco oil belt and for the development of the mechanisms necessary to maintain the potential oil reserves until the year 2000. The following are statements by Minister Calderon Berti:

[Begin recording] During the meeting, we analyzed future oil programs, the domestic market consumption trend and production development in the existing reserves. Based on the reports we have on hand, everything seems to indicate that by the end of the century the country will be consuming from 1 to 1.7-million barrels and production will be from 1 to 1.5-million barrels. This indicates that we have to develop other deposits in the continental shelf, in the zones adjacent to those already producing, so that we can meet domestic needs and at the same time maintain Venezuela as an oil-exporting country at lease until the end of the century. The new oil deposits could produce from 1 to 1.5-million barrels apart from those produced by the deposits that are already producing. [end recording]

LOPEZ PORTILLO, ROYO COMMENT ON MUTUAL RELATIONS

Latin American Leaders Praised

FL201743 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0510 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Mar (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo has stressed that Latin America now has heads of state with qualifications of statesmen who guarantee the destiny and solidarity of their peoples. Lopez Portillo made the statement in a speech thanking Panamanian President Aristides Royo for hosting a banquet in Lopez Portillo and his wife's honor.

The Mexican president stated that personal contact between those who have the responsibility of their respective nations tends to strengthen ties due to direct contact and what it stands for. He referred to the speech made by President Royo in which he did not want to make a political pronouncement, when in reality he had made an important political speech which highly enobles him, Lopez Portillo stressed.

This ceremony marks the end of the Panamanian president's 4-day official visit to Mexico, during which he held two rounds of talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo. A joint communique was made public this afternoon in which the two leaders express their feelings, similarity of views and guidelines of the Mexico-Panama bilateral relations as well as their respective foreign policies.

The Panamanian president also granted a press conference to representatives of the national and foreign media with offices in this capital. This press conference marked the end of his activities today.

Royo on Unity With Mexico

FL201718 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Panama's President Aristides Royo has stressed that Mexico and his country should continue to support each other, not only to defend what is theirs, but against those attempting to subordinate them. Before President Jose Lopez Portillo, Aristides Royo pointed out that in his country, like in Mexico, a lot of malinchismo [natives considering everything foreign superior to their own] has existed and exists. He added that in the history of the Mexican and Panamanian revolutionary processes, malinchismo had to be overcome so that what is ours may be considered good.

Aristides Royo cited a phrase by Jose Marti of Cuba which reads as follows: The wine of the palm tree is sour, but it is ours. He said he was sure that Mexico and Panama will continue to help each other.

On another subject, he referred to the thousands of Panamanians who reside in Mexico, where they came to study a profession or specialty and decided to stay. In asking them to return to their country where they are needed, Aristides Royo stated that the most important gratitude that one people may feel for another is for receiving education.

Closing his brief speech, the Panamanian president stated that no matter how many treaties, agreements and protocols are signed, they can never match the wealth derived from personal contact between the peoples and their leaders.

PANAMA TO BE GIVEN PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN TRADE

FL202035 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1942 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 20 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Until such time as the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) is established, replacing the former Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), Mexico will continue to give preferential treatment in its trade with Panama, as it has been doing with other Central American countries. The statement was made by the president of the Mexican section of the Panama-Mexico Businessmen's Committee, Ruperto Flores Hernandez, during the meeting organized by the Mexican Management Council for International Affairs (CEMAI) which was attended by Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

In the meeting, Flores Hernandez stated that the benefits of Mexico's preferential treatment include the return of up to 75 percent of the import taxes assessed to Panamanian products entering Mexico with competitive prices. This means that Mexico may grant Panama concessions which can only be extended to countries of relative lesser economic development, Flores Hernandez added.

He then referred to a revolving line of credit amounting to $3 million for preferential tariffs granted by the National Bank of Foreign Trade of Mexico (BANCOMEX) to initiate trade with Panama. In this respect, he mentioned that the objective of this line of credit is to finance the sale of Mexican-manufactured products so that the Panamanian buyer will receive them under the best financing terms, obtaining a credit of eight percent annually on the purchases acquired through this line of credit.

REPORTAGE ON BELIZE INDEPENDENCE NEGOTIATIONS

President Receives UK Mission

FL210021 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2334 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 20 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Mexico has historic rights over the territory of Belize, but there is a fundamental principle above any other consideration: respect for people's self-determination, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has asserted. If the solution being given to the Belize case means respect for this principle, we will be deeply satisfied with this right being exercised and it shows that there are peaceful formulas to settle disagreements, the president said.

Respect for this principle, he continued, confirms a saying of national hero Benito Juarez: Respect for the rights of others is peace. The president added: That, respect for others, is the best way to achieve peace.

The president of the republic expressed himself in those words to a British parliamentarian delegation headed by Conservative Party leader Sir Otaul Briar and Labor Party deputy leader Charles Morris who this afternoon greeted the president in the library of the Los Pinos official residence.

Guatemalan Mission Reports

FL241319 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0648 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Guatemala has reaffirmed its position in favor of people's self-determination and for the independence of Belize. This has been stated by Roberto Herrera Ibarquen, who headed a special Guatemalan delegation which tonight informed President Lopez Portillo on the solution to the Belize conflict.

Herrera Ibarquen, who is a former foreign minister of his country and presently adviser to the Foreign Ministry of the Guatemalan Government, was interviewed at the end of his audience with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The Guatemalan official indicated that he explained in detail the terms developed in negotiations with Great Britain concerning Belizean territory. with the consent of the Guatemalan people, who at all times have been in agreement with the settlement.

For his part, the Belizean ambassador [as received] here, Jorge Palmieri, has indicated that the independence of Belize will be decided definitely at the next meeting of Guatemala and Great Britain negotiators.

The president of Mexico congratulated Herrera Ibarquen for participating in something that is part of Central American history--the solution to the Belizean conflict.

No Mexican Claim on Belize

FL231138 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2320 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Mar (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican Congress will make no claim on the territory of Belize since it expects that the people of that country will define the path they want to follow and will achieve independence, Senate leader Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe declared today. There will be no claim from now on, (?he said). Mexico desires that equanimity be used in solving the problems so that Belize can obtain its independence.

He also stated that Mexico has no territorial ambitions. We have ambitions of justice, freedom, independence, self-determination and respect of the big countries for the small ones, (?he said).

Gamboa Pascoe explained that any possible intervention would be a threat against all us who do not want to see that these principles are broken, and Mexico, as a developing country, is exposed to hegemonic and interventionist ambitions.

He proposed that all developing nations join a common cause and pronounce themselves against violations of the principles of self-determination. He then condemned the use of Panamanian camps for the training of guerrillas because such action can be openly interventionist.

MEXICO, DPRK TO INCREASE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

FL241305 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0515 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Secretary of Commerce Jorge de la Vega Dominguez has declared that Mexico and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will increase the level of economic cooperation and trade. This was noted today at a meeting which the secretary of commerce had with the members of the Korean delegation headed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam.

De la Vega Dominguez said the list of products to be negotiated on will be examined and proposed the formation of commercial missions of the two countries to set up expositions and improve mutual knowledge. For his part, Chong Song-nam described the functions of his ministry and discussed the variety of products exported. He explained his country's interest in establishing long-term trade relations with Mexico and strengthening relations at all levels.

MINISTER ON UNITED REGIONAL ENERGY POSITION

FL210007 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2308 GMT 20 Mar 81

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Mar (NOTIMEX)--It is imperative that Latin America and the Caribbean have a united and common position so that they can exert sufficient influence over the decisions that may be made at the forthcoming North-South dialogue to be held in Mexico in October.

Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, has made this statement at the conclusion of the closing ceremony of the preparatory meeting on new and renewable energy sources.

He added that the countries of the South should strengthen their position in what is commonly called the South-South dialogue. To the extent that these countries can have a coherent, solid, logical and realistic position, they, particularly the Latin American nations, can advance on development, he said.

De Oteyza said although it is still not known exactly how the North-South dialogue will turn out, it is expected that the energy question and other important matters which should regulate relations between developing and industrialized countries can be raised in October.

Mexico is working on all the guidelines and this time strictly as they concern Latin America. But they should be done in parts, first Central America and the Caribbean, and then all of Latin America, for the purpose of making our concerns known to the world. The problem must involve all socialist and capitalist countries, the developed and developing ones and the importers and exporters of energy because otherwise this matter of vital importance for the development of mankind cannot be resolved.

BRIEFS

AGRARIAN REFORM APPOINTMENTS--Mexico City, 23 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Agrarian Reform Secretary Gustavo Carvajal Moreno this morning announced new appointments in his department. Guillermo Fonseca Alvarez was appointed deputy secretary of agrarian affairs; Rafael Rodriguez Barrera was named deputy secretary of organization; Luis Martinez Villicana is the new deputy secretary for planning; and Eduardo Guerrero del Castillo was named senior officer. Carvajal Moreno also announced the appointments of Gabriel Rojano as director of agrarian procedures; Manuel Garcia Murillo as director of agrarian information; and Jorge Viart Ordonez as director of information and public relations. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1801 GMT 23 Mar 81 FL]

PRI APPOINTMENTS--The chairman of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) National Executive Committee, Javier Garcia Paniagua, today announced the names of the first new members of his work team. He appointed Arturo Gonzalez Cossio as the PRI National Executive Committee's senior officer; Jorge Tamayo as the director of the Economic, Political and Social Studies Institute; and Celso Humberto Delgado as chairman of the Federal District's regional committee. They will be sworn in this afternoon. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 23 Mar 81 FL]

OFFICIAL SAYS DIFFERENCES ESTRANGE PANAMA, CUBA

PA241716 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1342 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Panama City, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A high-ranking Panamanian Government official scored Fidel Castro's Latin American policy today and warned that the differences between the Panamanian and Cuban Governments regarding this matter have placed their relations at "the lowest level in recent years."

According to the official, who asked that his name not be revealed, "President Royo's government is reconsidering its relations with Cuba in view of Castro's insistence on stimulating armed struggles in the continent and in view of his manifest contempt for the international rules of political coexistence.

Panama was one of the first Latin American countries to reestablish relations with Castro's government in 1974, ignoring OAS recommendations to the contrary. However, Panama has not replaced its last ambassador, who said goodbye to the Havana authorities 8 months ago.

This agency has learned that the Panamanian authorities are currently studying "Cuban interference in recent Latin American developments." They blame Havana for "endangering the areas' peace and stability."

This is not the first time Panama has warned Cuba about the risks of its policy in the area, and the current differences might be regarded as "the foretaste of a more profound crisis between the two governments."

In the wake of the Sandinist victory over Anastasio Somoza, Panamanian staff Colonels Ruben Dario Paredes and Manuel Antonio Noriega visited Havana to tell Fidel Castro about Gen Omar Torrijos' concern over "the excessive Cuban presence in Nicaragua, which imperiled the political evolution of the new revolutionary government as well as Central America's stability."

On that occasion, both Castro and Torrijos promised to provide "respectful aid" to Nicaragua. However, while Panama withdrew all its military units from that country, Cuba gradually increased its own, thus causing great uneasiness to the Panamanian Government."

Torrijos refused to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory on 19 July 1980 alongside the Cuban president, "so that Fidel Castro would not enter Central America on his arm, thus sanctifying his interventionist policy in the area."

"The confrontation between Panama and Cuba has been particularly visible in Central America, where Fidel Castro has repeatedly responded to Torrijos' calls for dialogue and for a political understanding without bloodshed with arms supplies and warlike acts."

"Castro's response in Nicaragua has turned the Sandinist military into an army with greater offensive than defensive power, and there is the risk that its example will be copied in the region," the Panamanian official told this agency.

Since Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown in El Salvador on 15 October 1979, General Torrijos has promoted the idea of a political solution to the country's crisis by means of an understanding between the revolutionary left and the first government junta, comprised of Colonels Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Majano, Social Democratic Guillermo Ungo, intellectual Ramon Mayorga and independent businessman Mario Andino.

"Cuba responded to the Torrijos thesis by stimulating a military solution.

Over the past 18 months, the consequences of such a solution have been the loss of more than 12,000 Salvadoran lives, the adoption of a harder stand by both the government and the army, the country's economic bankruptcy and U.S. intervention, especially since Reagan came to power."

"It is worth mentioning here that Torrijos' old theory calling for mediation between the two conflicting forces was adopted a few days ago by the Socialist International as a means of confronting President Reagan's interventionism," the source added.

The Panamanian Government disapproved of Cuba's attacks on Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio because he received the first Cuban exiles from Mariel. The high-ranking Panamanian official attributes the exile phenomenon to "the island's political and economic crisis rather than to Carazo's anticommunist stand."

President Royo is also worried over the recent attacks on the U.S. and Honduran Embassies in San Jose, where several political parties have already proposed the closing of the Soviet Embassy and the Cuban Consulate.

The conflict between the Panamanian and Cuban policies is also evident in connection with the Caribbean countries, such as Jamaica and Grenada.

"Panama has always criticized the excessive Cuban presence in Jamaica, which socialized poverty and destabilized the country at a high social and economic price," the official told this agency.

An identical phenomenon is currently occurring in Grenada, "where Maurice Bishop has become an ultra-Fidelist who is mortgaging Caribbean security, stability and peace."

The Panamanian official then commented on the recent Cuban conflicts with a number of South American governments.

Panama has already expressed its disagreement with the Cuban authorities' response to the occupation of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana, "which violates international rules on the extraterritoriality of embassies."

The case of Colombia's 19 April Movement (M-19) seems to be particularly serious. The Panamanian authorities promoted the conversion of this terrorist group into a political party. To achieve this, they sponsored several meetings in 1980 between the leaders of that guerrilla organization and Colombian political leaders.

"Once again, Cuba hindered Panama's intentions by stimulating the M-19's armed struggle and supplying it with weapons clandestinely," the source explained.

According to the official who talked to this agency, "Panama's stand has always been in keeping with its condition as a nonaligned country, while the Havana government contradicts its nonalignment with its permanent commitment of loyalty and submission to the Soviet Union, which endangers Third World bloc philosophy and imperils peaceful solutions in Latin America."

Panama's new stand toward Cuba comes at a time when other Latin American countries are laying a diplomatic siege on Fidel Castro, whom General Torrijos has repeatedly defended both in public statements and during his two visits to Havana.

It was Torrijos who internationalized the phrase affirming that "each hour of isolation suffered by the sister people of Cuba constitutes 60 minutes of hemispheric shame."

"Torrijos was the best and practically the only interlocutor Fidel had in Latin America until the arrival of the Sandinists, and perhaps we are witnessing the end of that friendship," the Panamanian official added.

The official said in conclusion that "Cuba's war-oriented policy is the best justification for Reagan's interventionist intentions in Latin America."

TV Station Commentary

PA251323 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The statements by the unidentified person reported today in the news throughout the world, attributed to a senior Panamanian official, concerning our relations with Cuba, have been greeted with great satisfaction by a wide majority of public opinion. Naturally, this person should be identified. The nation must know who this official is who has so clearly picked up the true sentiment of the majority, a sentiment that has long been expressed by spokesmen of the rightfully termed active forces in the country. We are pleased to find ourselves among these, having long ago warned about the ever-present danger of communism, be it Cuban or not, in the sphere of action of the nations of the continent.

Ever since Cuba declared itself communist, following the directives imposed through the narcissist arrogance of Fidel Castro, we have constantly fought its incursions into the affairs of countries alien to Cuba and Fidel. True, we supported the lifting of the blockade against **Cuba** in the belief that such solidarity from the sister nations of the continent would make it respectful of the destinies of the other countries of the area.

Facts, however, have proved that such a gesture of solidarity was not sufficient. The socioeconomic and political failure of his regime prompted this self-worshipping megalomaniac to enslave his people and to offer them in shackles to the service of the Soviet hegemony. Today Cuban youths are dying on remote African battlefields, while in Latin America he trains and arms groups who, within the climate (?of) injustice, believe they are serving the cause of justice. In fact, Fidel is not trying to liberate them but merely make them change masters.

The reserve with which the government maintained its policy with Cuba in the face of the flagrant and criminal Castroite intervention in Central America gave the impression that our authorities for unknown reasons had set aside our historic values favoring the free self-determination of the peoples. At this stage of things, we are proud to recall that from this same tribune we repeatedly warned of the high risk of Cuban intervention against the creation of a new free and democratic future for our area.

The Panamanian protest has come at the proper moment, particularly after seeing how the regime that is enslaving Cuba, in its efforts to disguise its role as agent and lackey of the Soviet Union and in its eagerness to present Russia with another satellite torn from the heart of the Americas, turned against the Panamanian position over El Salvador. We favored a negotiated peace there, while it supports the guerrillas, which makes it primarily responsible for the loss of over 12,000 lives sacrificed in the bloody Salvadoran conflict.

Panama now must review with the utmost care and depth its Cuba policy. Cuba's lack of respect for this policy is so great that nothing can guarantee that it might not try in the future to interfere in our affairs, following the path of the Cuban soldiers who tried to invade our territory from the beaches of Nombre de Dios.

The Panamanian Government can now, among other things, determine the number of Cuban officials in our country and entering activities in which they are actually engaged. It may also be appropriate to reveal the number of political exiles to whom we have offered asylum in our country and determine their true identity and functions.

The precautionary measures noted by the National Guard communique last night and the sanctions mentioned therein will enable Panama gradually to recover the trust which on no few occasions has been questioned as result of the silence that has surrounded our relations with the Castro communist regime.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ADMITS WEAPONS FOR NICARAGUA CAME FROM CUBA

PA252034 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Mar 81

[William Cespedes report from the Presidency]

[Text] The meeting between the Legislative Assembly committee investigating the arms traffic and President Rodrigo Carazo has concluded. The president admitted to the deputies of the committee investigating the arms traffic that the weapons to help the Sandinist Front in its struggle against the Somoza regime were provided by the Panamanian Government but came from Cuba. According to President Carazo, the Panamanian Government bought these weapons in Havana, which is why it was necessary to make the flights from Cuba.

Here is deputy Gerardo Bolanos, chairman of the legislative committee, commenting on the meeting they held with President Carazo for 1 hour and 25 minutes:

[Begin recording] The purpose of this meeting with the president was to confirm a conversation he had originally held with us when he told us that (?if necessary he had authorized) [words indistinct] the country's security. The president has told us that the weapons brought in from Cuba were lent to Costa Rica by the Panamanian Government. [end recording]

National Liberation Party Deputy Marcelo Prieto, whose pistol was confiscated when he entered the presidential house, said the following:

[Begin recording] This meeting has been important because the president sought to expand on some of the concepts he had already discussed with the committee during our first meeting. He reiterated his position on the government's actions during the Nicaraguan crisis. He also talked to us about the worries that existed at the time and the gravity of the situation during that emergency. The president wanted to talk to us before we met with the pilots, whom we will meet in a few minutes, in order to reaffirm the government's position on the Nicaraguan problem of a few months ago. [end recording]

This has been the result of the meeting between President Carazo and the members of the Legislative Assembly committee investigating the arms traffic, whom he summoned in order to expand on the statement he made concerning this matter several months ago.

This is the first time President Carazo has admitted that the flights bringing in the weapons provided by the Panamanian Government to Costa Rica came from Havana. He told the deputies that the Panamanian Government bought these weapons from Fidel Castro's communist government and then supplied them to Costa Rica.

Pilots Detail Arms Traffic

PA251945 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0134 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Five Costa Rican pilots who participated in the arms traffic from Panama and Cuba to the Sandinists today publicly admitted their participation and gave extensive details of the operation.

"We are not sorry about our sincere participation in the Central American struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua...but we now realize that we were used in the communist strategy to control all the Central American countries," pilots Julio Cesar Calderon, Alfredo Sanchez, Hugo Vargas, Carlos Solano and Julio Saavedra told the press.

The pilots decided to speak up as a result of the two recent attacks against the U.S. and Honduran Embassies in San Jose. They said they did not want Costa Rica to be a victim of an international plot that will end the democracy and freedom in this Central American country.

The events that the pilots recount occurred between October 1978 and October 1979.

"From October 1978 to July 1979, an air bridge functioned under the Panamanian Air Force at the service of the Sandinist National Liberation Front," the pilots said.

"Three daily flights with arms from Panama arrived at Llano Grande Airport in Liberia, 300 km from San Jose, or at the landing field of the Maria Teresa Farm whose owner was not in agreement with the operation."

According to the data disclosed, the air bridge operated with several types of airplanes, including a DC-3 and a DC-6 which was given the name of Guerrilla Commander "German Pomares" by the Sandinists and which made dozens of flights between Cuba and Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican pilots who for the first time are admitting their participation in the transhipment of arms from Cuba, indicated that at the end of December 1978, a Boeing-707 from West Germany landed at Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose with 30 tons of war materiel for the Sandinist Front and that weeks later a DC-8 arrived from Portugal with another 45 tons of arms.

The statements of the pilots are summarized in the following report:

The air bridge between the Marti Uno military base in Baracoa, 25 nautical miles from Havana, and the Llano Grande Airport in Liberia functioned from the end of May to 17 July 1979. A total of 21 flights with an average cargo of 31,000 pounds of war materiel per flight were made in a DC-6 of a Costa Rican company. Ten of those 21 flights were piloted by some of us, the rest by Panamanian personnel.

In Cuba, the flights were dispatched by Colonel Carreras, in charge of the military base. On four occasions, Costa Rican crew members saw, greeted or spoke with Commander Raul Castro, Cuban defense minister, who went to observe the loading of the Costa Rican plane. On one occasion, Commander Fidel Castro, president of Cuba, came near the plane.

In Costa Rica the flights were received by Willy Azofeifa, senior official of the Public Security Ministery; Col Guillermo Marti and Maj Mario Fallas of the public force; and by one of the signatories of this declaration in his position of administrator of the Llano Grande Airport. As public security minister, Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey went several times to Llano Grande to meet with his subordinates and on one occasion he said that the president of the republic wanted the flights to be only at night. A considerable contingent of Cuban advisers was living in Liberia at this time and many times they issued orders in the unloading of the materiel from the DC-6 to trucks of the Transport and Public Security Ministries. One day, the senior public security official lowered his head when a Cuban gave him orders on the unloading of the weapons.

When the plane's crew was Costa Rican, the cargo was accompanied by a list that was delivered to Azofeifa or Colonel Marti.

The cargo was distributed in the following manner: one part for the Sandinists and another part for the Costa Rican Government. We don't know what happened to the weapons that were set apart for the Costa Rican Government. However, on one occasion, Sandinist Commander Victor Tirado Lopez, with tears in his eyes, asked for more ammunition for the guerrillas since most of it was set apart for the Costa Rican Government.

A Costa Rican was in charge of obtaining the planes and the crews. In Cuba we learned that the Costa Rican was the middleman in the operation since everything was paid for in dollars from Havana.

Officials of the Cuban Consulate in Costa Rica frequently traveled aboard those flights, identifying themselves as "the Spaniards." Several Sandinist commanders, including Eden Pastora, and some Costa Rican officials also traveled on those flights.

This air bridge between Cuba and Costa Rica had the Santamaria Airport as its final destination seven times. Three times the war materiel was unloaded on the cargo ramp and four times on the road in front of the air section of the Public Security Ministry. Azofeifa, Colonel Marti and Major Fallas always watched over the unloading into Public Security and Transport Ministries' trucks.

The DC-6 was supplied with fuel at the Santamaria Airport through an account opened in the name of the public security air section. The account reached up to 250,000 colones ($20,000).

The General Directorate of Civil Aviation cooperated at all times with this operation, following higher orders. The control tower personnel knew beforehand of the flights to Cuba. The codes used to identify the DC-6 were well known. The DC-6 was called "Jesus" to enter the Cuban airspace. The control tower personnel never asked for the plane's flight plan nor demanded the control sheet of flight hours for the maintenance of the engine.

At the end of this air bridge between Cuba and Costa Rica, one of us was invited by the Havana government to visit Cuba in October 1979 as part of a group. In the headquarters of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee in the Plaza of the Revolution, there was a conversation with Commander Manuel Pineiro, Fidel Castro's righthand man for international operations. Pineiro greeted the Costa Ricans as "war heroes," stating that their names would be prominent in Central America's history. He said that they have a file of each one of us who participated in this activity. Pineiro asked if the Costa Rican crewmen would be willing to participate in an operation of a greater magnitude, transporting weapons for El Salvador. We consider this fact to be very important because it establishes a significant relationship with what is currently occurring in Central America.

PRESIDENT SAYS NO BREAK WITH CUBA CONTEMPLATED

PA260417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo stated today that his government has not contemplated breaking relations with Cuba.

Carazo made the statement in response to presidential candidate Rafael Angel Calderon who urged that the existing consular ties between Costa Rica and Cuba be severed.

Calderon was one of the foreign ministers of Carazo's administration.

According to the president, any decision taken by Costa Rica regarding consular ties with Cuba will have to be made after "the tempest unleashed by the explosion of two terrorist bombs" on 17 March has passed.

Reports from Havana stated yesterday that the Costa Rican consular personnel accredited in Cuba had been withdrawn, although no more explanations of the measure were given.

Leaders of various Costa Rican parties last week requested that Carazo's government break diplomatic relations with Cuba and the USSR.

PLN CHARGES CARAZO VISITED CUBA DURING SOMOZA WAR

PA251650 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Rolando Angulo Zeledon report]

[Excerpt] The National Liberation Party [PLN] announced last night that it had documents in its possession showing that President Rodrigo Carazo Odio traveled to Cuba during the emergency created by the war against Nicaragua dictator Somoza.

The Washington POST had already charged this, and afterward a Costa Rican politician had said Carazo should explain these charges that he had traveled to Cuba to request weapons for the revolution against Somoza.

The PLN announced yesterday that it would make its charge in the assembly today and would request the necessary documents.

POLICE ARREST SIX GUATEMALAN FDCR MEMBERS

PA251950 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpt] San Jose, 24 Mar (AFP)--Six members of the Guatemalan Democratic Front Against Repression [FDCR] were arrested today in San Jose by Costa Rican immigration police, it was reported in official sources.

Among the arrested persons, whose names were not revealed, is a Guatemalan reporter who lived in this country as a political refugee several months ago.

The other five members of the FDCR also were living in Costa Rica as refugees, the sources said.

The immigration police said that at the time of their arrest the Guatemalans were carrying a large amount of "subversive propaganda" and that after a comprehensive investigation of their situation, they probably will be deported.

Meanwhile, Rodolfo Quiros, the director of the immigration office, reiterated today that the Costa Rican Government will not tolerate the participation of foreigners, even those having the status of refugees, in local political activities or violating the nation's neutrality by involvement in the domestic affairs of other nations.

Quiros added that his office is waiting for a Supreme Court decision in connection with the expulsion of another 12 Salvadorans arrested 10 days ago also for the possession of "subversive materials."

EL SALVADOR

U.S. EMBASSY ATTACKED FOR THIRD TIME IN 3 WEEKS

PA252250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2205 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 25 Mar (LATIN)--Unidentified elements today attacked the U.S. Embassy building in this capital with machinegun fire and self-propelled grenades, but no one was injured, according to an embassy spokesman. The spokesman said the grenades caused a "huge hole" in the front of the building.

This is the third time this heavily fortified diplomatic mission has been attacked in the past 3 weeks.

The spokesman reported that two blasts, apparently caused by the self-propelled grenades, were followed by machinegun fire.

Two Passersby Wounded

PA252159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2145 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Two persons who were traveling in a bus were wounded today in the wake of the attack against the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador.

According to reports by neighbors of the diplomatic mission, there was intense gunfire for approximately 5 minutes, but thus far it has not been confirmed if anyone inside the embassy was wounded.

The U.S. Embassy was attacked with bazookas and submachineguns. Today's attack is the third against the same embassy in 1 month.

FPL Claims Credit

PA260043 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0016 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Today's attack brings to three the attacks this month against the U.S. Embassy installations in El Salvador.

According to ballistic experts, today's shells came from Chinese RPG-2 mortars, which left a gaping hole in the bulletproof windows of the fourth floor of the building.

Meanwhile, the clandestine People's Liberation Forces (FPL) claimed credit for this new attack, stating that the operation was called "Monsignor Romero, Until Victory Always," with the purpose of repudiating the United States' direct intervention in the Salvadoran conflict.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

FMLN Bulletin No 74

PA260249 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Mar 81

[War bulletin No 74 issued by Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command]

[Excerpts] Actions in the Guazapa-Suchitoto zone, Cuscatlan Department: Reports circulating in the central departments accuses the dictatorship's henchmen of kidnapping children. The army has taken many children, women and elderly persons prisoners in (?Mirandi) Canton, Guazapa Hill, Cuscatlan Department. This action took place after indiscriminate air raids on the civilian population.

All these persons live in Palo Grande Canton. Many people in this canton are missing. We do not know if they are dead, lost in the jungle, if they have been kidnapped or if they simply have been swallowed up by the genocidal junta and, therefore, we will never hear from them again. We do know that the number of people of all ages that have been kidnapped by the army totals 75.

The people are fleeing from the air raids that the enemy is carrying out with planes and helicopters gunships. The army units that manage to penetrate our lines execute whomever falls into their hands. For this reason all flee and hide in the woods. What we have said took place on 18 March. Since then, that is, 5 days ago, these children and elderly persons have been in the hands of torturers. We demand that they immediately be released so that they can return to their families. We urge international institutions in charge of human rights to intercede on behalf of these innocent people.

Report from Morazan Department: On 22 March the fight along the banks of the Sapo River continued. FMLN forces were engaged in fierce clashes in La Guacamaya Canton, Morazan Department, against troops of the genocidal junta which has sent large quantity of reinforcements to this battlefield.

Hundreds of peasants, elderly persons, women and children are fleeing from the cantons in the departments where throughout the day there was intense mortar fire causing many wounded among the civilian population in these cantons. Persons fleeing from where the fighting is taking place report that constant mortar fire can be heard in the cantons of La Estancia, La Joya and La Guacamaya. At the same time, planes with .50-caliber machineguns are attacking every inch in this part of the territory of Morazan Department. The military dictatorship has confirmed that it is sending more reinforcements to the zone.

Meanwhile, we have learned that the morale among the members of the genocidal army is low. Despite the modern equipment it has received from the Reagan administration, the army has not penetrated our front lines in 12 days of fighting.

On 25 March, FMLN squads occupied the village of Yoloaiquin. Our comrades attacked the military posts of the genocidal junta and burned the local police station, the communications office and the mayor's office.

Report from Cabanas Department: At 0400 on 17 March the enemy sent approximately 600 men to the cantons of San Felipe, El Rodeo, El Penon and El Chaguite. This contingent was made up of soldiers and counterinsurgency troop wearing camouflage uniforms. Military operations began early in the morning, but it was not until 0800 mortar fire and air raids were intensified with very fast planes and helicopters gunships.

In Santa Marta Canton, the enemy managed to penetrate our first defense line but they were stopped at the second line in a fierce battle that lasted 2 hours until our forces regained control. Fighting continued all day and the enemy lost at least 80 men among the wounded and dead.

In San Jeronimo there were also heavy clashes and it was under artillery fire all day.

On 18 March fighting started at 0000 in the cantons of San Felipe and Santa Marta, but it was not until 0700 when the enemy, supported by mortar fire, a bomber squadron and three armed helicopters, managed to break our defenses in San Felipe, El Rodeo and Santa Marta. As result of this clash in our first defense line, the enemy had approximately 50 casualties. Afterward our forces withdrew to their second defense line which is approximately 500 meters behind our first defense line. As in previous days, the enemy had bulletproof vests but it did not do them any good. The invaders were overrun by our forces at approximately 0800. New forces were sent by helicopters when they asked for help. In the meantime, our defense lines were under mortar fire all day. After violent clashes in which the enemy sustained heavy losses, we withdrew from Santa Marta and San Felipe to our third defense line.

The enemy mobilized approximately 1,000 or 1,200 soldiers to try to maintain their control of the zone. Members of the Nationalisti Democratic Organization, ORDEN, and special counterinsurgency groups took part in these operations. Part of the operation consisted of killing the civilian population as they left their homes. At 1800 we had already killed 100 enemies in the two zones we mentioned before.

On 18 March fighting continued in San Antonio, Bermuda and San Lorenzo. In San Lorenzo the enemy used napalm [words indistinct] mortar and the air force.

Other important military operations: At 2030 on 20 March, the El Zapote artillery garrison located on the southside of San Salvador was attacked with antiaircraft guns to harass and to keep the enemy on the defensive. FMLN militiamen occupied San Ramon Ayutuxtepeque on 20 March, north of San Salvador. The people were waiting for our boys and participated in the political rally and other activities carried out during the occupation.

Sapo River Positions

PA260359 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] We have received reports from the Guacamayas Canton, Morazan Department, indicating that the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front heroically continue defending the positions on the banks of the Sapo River. The reports added that for several days, the air force has attacked our positions with napalm bombs and strafing operations while the uninterrupted artillery fire hits our positions in the Guacamayas Canton. Despite this heavy onslaught, our courageous fighters have not yielded an inch of ground.

Other reports revealed that the enemy had crossed the banks of the Sapo River trying to break our positions, but was repelled by our forces' bullets and promptly returned to their previous positions.

In acknowledging our fighters' courage at the Sapo River and all our other lines throughout the country, Radio Venceremos hereby sends them a revolutionary greetings. Onward, companeros, until final victory!

FMLN SCORES JUNTA'S ACTION IN MORAZAN 24 MARCH

PA260339 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Duarte's political miniclub hypocritically declared that on 24 March there would be religious activities in tribute to the memory of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. At the same, the air force of the concealers of the assassins of our archbishop martyr dropped napalm bombs and strafed the Guacamayas Canton, in Morazan Department, while their murderous patrols claimed two new victims, two peasant women, at Potreritos Hill.

Each time the pharisees bowed their heads in prayer, the bombs fell over Morazan, spreading their liquid fire over houses, crops and the civilian population. While the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] stopped its offensive actions on 24 March to allow our people to commemmorate the death of Monsignor Romero, while we silenced our rifles, the dictatorship chose that very same day, 24 March, to experiment with the new napalm bombs delivered by Ronald Reagan.

Still, not far from the places where Duarte's criminals hurled their explosives, large numbers of our peasants attended a mass in memorium to Monsignor Romero, thus fulfilling in our liberated territories the instructions issued by the FMLN General Command to conduct political and religious activities 1 year after the generous blood of our remembered pastor was shed.

DUARTE'S DAUGHTER UNHURT IN GUERRILLA ATTACK

PA251635 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1411 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The presidential press office today reported that one of the daughters of Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Christian Democratic government junta, was unhurt in an attack on Monday.

According to the official spokesman, the incident occurred on Monday in the Escalon neighborhood where most high-class people live. A red pickup smashed several times into the car being driven by Ines Guadalupe Duarte de Navas.

Apparently, the same car was used last Saturday when bazooka rounds were fired at the interior minister's vehicle.

GUATEMALA

'VIOLENT CLASHES' REPORTED IN CHIMALTENANGO

PA260004 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] According to reports, 25 people have died in clashes in Chimaltenango Department. Reliable sources reported violent clashes in the department with a death toll of 25, but official sources have not yet reported them.

Inhabitants who fled Chimaltenango, especially San Martin Jinotepeque and San Juan Comalapa, reported that these tragic events took place Saturday and Sunday.

The most violent clash took place in San Martin Jinotepeque. Our sources said an extremely serious clash took place at 0130 Sunday when subversives tried to seize the police post in San Martin Jinotepeque. A long gunbattle ensued but it is not known if there were any dead or wounded.

The guerrillas scribbled graffiti and pasted up subversive propaganda. Persons who fled to this capital for their safety said the attackers were apparently repelled by the security forces with gunfire. Remaining in San Martin Jinotepeque for several hours, the attackers wrote the slogans of clandestine organizations on walls and pasted leaflets on lampposts.

Some of the people killed have been identified. Relatives of some of the people who came to Guatemala City from Chimaltenango said the dead include Angel Maria Mendez Ortiz, Marta Quevedo Menendez, Camilo Ortiz A., Herman (Deatres) Batres Osorio, Manuel de Jesus (Herias) Roca and Jose Adalberto (Basac Palance). The rest have yet to be identified.

ALLEGED ORPA SUBVERSIVE BROUGHT TO TRIAL

PA231316 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] A lower court has started criminal action against Carlos Enrique Saenz Calito, captured by policemen guarding the "Here Is the World" newscast installations in Zone 9.

Saenz Calito is accused of handing out bulletins for the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] last week near this television station.

This incident kept "Here Is the World" from going on the air Sunday night and it was not until yesterday that it resumed broadcasting on channel 3. Its director, Mario David Garcia, had been threatened.

Saenz Calito was arraigned before a criminal court, where the first proceedings regarding the serious accusations pending against him were held. The respective documents are now in a lower court, where the process will continue.

The young man is charged with "acting against the nation's internal security." He has been questioned, the statements of his captors have been heard and other proceedings have been held, it was learned, despite the silence maintained around the proceedings.

According to unofficial sources, the defendent could be set free because there is no prosecuting party and because the charges against him have not been proved.

HONDURAS

OFFICIAL DENIES ARMY INVOLVEMENT IN LEMPA INCIDENT

PA252232 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Salvadoran planes have entered Honduran territory in their zealous struggle against the guerrillas operating near the border with our country. Approximately 3,500 more Salvadorans have entered Honduran territory. Helicopters have fired upon refugees. Many have been wounded and are now at the Santa Rosa de Copan Hospital.

Col Oscar Mejia Peralta, military commander of Santa Rosa de Copan has confirmed this information. The bombing on the other side of the border was serious, and 3,500 Salvadorans have entered our territory.

Right now the situation is critical in the border region, specifically in Chalatenango Department, El Salvador. Reports from La Virtud, Lempira Department, indicate that Salvadoran planes and helicopers are frequently entering our territory to extermine the guerrillas. A Salvadoran refugee has stated that Salvadoran planes and helicopters have been bombing the Los Hernandez area. Last night the correspondent here in Santa Rosa de Copan spoke on the telephone with Col Oscar Mejia Peralta, commander of the 12th Infantry Battallion. Colonel Mejia Peralta stated he was somewhat concerned over the situation in the Lempira Department border region.

Yesterday, the Honduran officer denied a report published in a Tegucigalpa newspaper which also yesterday gave space to a report issued by the National Coordinating Board of the Salvadoran People. The truth is, Colonel Mejia Peralta said, that the fighting was bitter on Friday and Saturday. Salvadoran planes bombed guerrilla groups in Salvadoran territory and as a result of this, these groups entered our territory, in the Valladolid, Mapucata and La Virtud areas, Lempira Department. The officer said that approximately 3,500 Salvadorans, including men and women, have entered Honduras in a disorderly manner.

The Honduran Army, specifically the battallion that has military posts in Santa Lucia, Ocotepeque, Valladolid and Mapucata in Lempira Department, which are under the command of Colonel Mejia Peralta, is on alert, but only to defend national sovereignty. At no time, the officer said, have we collaborated with the Salvadoran Army. It is true, he added, that there has been a mobilization of troops in my jurisdiction, but this is only routine. We confirm, he noted, that bodies have been found in the Lempa River, but they come from the Chalatenango sector, El Salvador, and the killing was done probably by members of the Salvadoran Army and not by our soldiers.

STUDENTS RELEASE HOSTAGES, LEAVE EDUCATION MINISTRY

PA252335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2101 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Fifty-eight students, members of the Federation of High School Students of Honduras (FESE), today abandoned the installations of the Education Ministry they had occupied since yesterday.

The students, from different schools of this capital, including 50 men and 8 women, decided at dawn today to release the 250 hostages, including Education Minister Rafael Pineda Ponce, who left the premises at approximately 0900 (1500 GMT).

During the occupation, according to statements by Minister Pineda Ponce at noon today, "we held three meetings in which the students showed some reluctance concerning the official positions and the futility of their action."

The minister explained that he had intervened so the police would not use violence to oust the students and that a police officer had joined the negotiations.

At first it was believed the members of the Teachers Unity Front had participated in the seizure of the ministry, but later that group condemned the students' initiative.

Teachers and students want 20 high schools in 11 Honduran departments to be state run, 500 additional grade school teachers and a wage increase for 46 clerk typists.

The government said it lacks the funds to meet the demands which, according to the teachers and students, are contained in an agreement signed in 1980.

SOCIAL JUSTICE POTENT WEAPON AGAINST COMMUNISM

PA241246 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Text] In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is reported to have told the House of Representatives that Honduras would be the next country to be shaken after El Salvador. According to a wire story published by the Managua press last Thursday, fighting in El Salvador is due to Soviet adventurism and is in four stages. The first stage was concluded with the takeover of Nicaragua. The next step is El Salvador, and then Honduras. According to Secretary Haig, this is a list of priority objectives, a list of targets, with a view toward control of Central America by the Soviets.

All this is not news to Central Americans, but perhaps it is news to some U.S. congressmen who from a distance had erroneous reports supplied by the Carter administration.

We Hondurans know where we are going and what the future of our country is. What is happening is that, in spite of being convinced of the danger, we still find persons without social awareness, without a single bit of human solidarity, without an iota of human feelings. The easiest standard raised by the enemies of democracy is precisely that of people's misery. And yet what we do the least is combat misery, or at least poverty.

There are few businessmen or political leaders or government officials here who are genuinely concerned with social problems. They talk a lot and make a lot of promises, but the people remain as they are, and in fact we think things are getting worse. Most of them do not care if the peasants face hardships. If the worker or laborer is jobless or gets meager wages, if the public worker works without any job stability for fear of being fired under the blessed sectarian policy, or that children die from malnutrition or lack of medical attention.

The task of these officials, it would seem, is to get votes by deceiving the people. They seem to be convinced that communism is countered with weapons and not with acts of social justice. Such a position is tantamount to wanting to put out fire with fire and not with water.

We do not aspire to substantially absolute structural changes or to a disruption of the order of existing values. That would be like letting ourselves be swayed by illusions or hopes which do not respond to reality. Mankind is progressing in gradual stages under a natural law no one can question. But we must understand that the utopias of yesterday are today's realities and that today's will be tomorrow's. But no through the path of miracles, but through the goodwill and decided support of all Hondurans.

We often say structural changes are necessary, and we have also held that to make these structural changes a reality it is essential first of all to change the mentalities of our leaders.

There is no sense in speaking of changes if our minds are not sufficiently prepared to carry them out. We must know that one of the characteristics of the new reality is the appearance of centers of power which seek to take the country to excesses and control the state, be it from abroad or from within. And to the extent that the government is weakened and remains helpless in the face of foreign pressures, it will be the prisoner of new feudalisms which place the interests of groups above those of the majority. This would generate a process of reaction, first of all, followed by anarchy.

Hence, we must hope that Honduras will not be another military laboratory for the two imperialisms, but an area of fraternity and peace for the well-being of everyone.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO PROTESTS ATTACK ON EMBASSY IN SAN SALVADOR

PA252124 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, sent a note of protest to his Salvadoran counterpart on 24 March in view of frequent attacks against our diplomatic mission in El Salvador. The protest note states:

Year of defense and production.
Foreign Ministry bulletin for the press, radio and television.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry hereby reports that on 24 March it sent a note of protest to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry in which it refers to a new attack against our diplomatic mission in the Salvadoran capital, the fifth attack against our embassy in 14 months, carried out by individuals who have not been identified yet.

The same note then goes on to emphasize: There are signs of negligence on the part of the Salvadoran Government because it is evident that our diplomatic mission is not getting the proper protection and security. The Foreign Ministry strongly declares that a repetition of such punishable actions could result in dire consequences which may contribute to a deterioration of the present relations between Nicaragua and El Salvador, and this does not reflect thewill of the Nicaraguan Government.

[Released by] Eligio Alvarez Montalvan, in charge of press and information.

STATE COUNCIL MEMBER SCORES U.S. AGGRESSION

PA251944 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Radio Sandino newsmen interview with Commander Omar Cabezas, member of the State Council; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander Cabezas, you already know about the repeated and frequent aggressive attitudes of certain reactionary sectors of the United States against Nicaragua. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] Well, my opinion coincides with that of Commander [Bayardo] Arce in his lecture at the Central American University recently. There is a thesis that is reappearing: It is the reappearance of the Big Stick policy and a rebirth of the Monroe Doctrine. Reagan and his followers upheld these in their platform. These U.S. reactionary groups are now putting these ideas into practice. Their ideas involve philosophies of previous U.S. administrations. However, we must condemn this strategy of domination of Central American and this strategy of the destruction of our revolution. We must devote ourselves to the tasks of the revolution at all levels--in the militias, in defense of the economy, in the schools, in the workers' efforts to increase production and so forth--in order to abort all these imperialist plans for Nicaragua.

[Question] According to charges in the U.S. press and in Commander Arce's lecture, Cuban worms and former Somozist guardsmen are undergoing training in camps in the United States. In addition to this training, we have the repressive economic measures, particularly regarding wheat, imposed by the United States, and the groups that Commander Arce mentioned, the Heritage and Santa Fe groups. All these are part of a direct plot for aggression against Nicaragua. Do you feel the protest note lodged by the Foreign Ministry is enough, or should the State Council do something else?

[Answer] I understand the State Council is going to demand an explanation from the U.S. Congress because of this situation. In other words, the State Council, as one of the branches of the revolution and one of the most important institutions--just as we have done on other occasions when we sent letters to legislatures in this continent to express support or state our view regarding a certain problem--will have to demand explanations from the U.S. Congress because, to tell you the truth, all the charges Commander Arce made in his great lecture make Alexander Haig's statements look frivolous. All the statements Haig has been systematically making about Nicaragua are no longer serious and objective because he is accusing us of intervention in El Salvador without any proof. Our government has kept asking for evidence and none has been presented. In this case, we can present evidence, such as the names that Commander Arce gave of the places where the Americans are training...[corrected himself] the Nicaraguans and Cubans are training in the United States [words indistinct]. Commander Arce's statements disprove Haig and show the new policy of imperialism toward Nicaragua.

[Question] Commander Cabezas, I want you to analyze the U.S. intentions in Central America. There has been talk about terrorism, psychological warfare; in other words, there have been all kinds of interpretations. What would your interpretation be?

[Answer] I don't agree with making interpretations because you would have to have a crystal ball to predict what is going to happen in this country. However, I can say that Reagan's platform is being implemented. I can say that the U.S. agriculture secretary said food must be used as an economic tool and the wheat was withdrawn from us. I can also say that Kirkpatrick and Fontaine said no economic aid can be given to countries not completely submissive to U.S. imperialism, although they used the words sympathy with the United States, and the aid to us was suspended.

Therefore, it is not a matter of interpreting. It is a matter of just taking a look at reality. If all of a sudden there is intervention here, the bourgeoisie will claim we are seeing ghosts because the bourgeois can interpret this situation any way they want. But to us it is not a matter of interpretation but of adopting specific measures, as we are effectively doing based on specific facts which are already present. So there is not much to speculate on, be afraid of or [word indistinct]. Reagan has a platform and if there is one thing we must say about him it is that he is a consistent man.

BORGE, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR VISIT TO LIBYA

PA251633 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, left today for Libya where he will represent the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi invited the Nicaraguan Government to the events commemorating the expulsion of the British from military bases from Libya.

At a brief news conference, Commander Borge said his visit will help strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Nicaraguan and Libyan peoples.

He added that in Benghazi, where a mass rally will be held to celebrate the event, he will present a message from the Nicaraguan Government and people to the Libyan revolution.

The Nicaraguan delegation includes Carlos Zarruck, minister of the Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation; Nicaraguan Energy Institute Director Emilio Rappaccioli; Central Bank President Alfredo Alaniz and representatives of the various mass organizations.

According to Borge, during his stay in Tripoli he will discuss Nicaragua's current situation with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and will express to him our solidarity with the Arab peoples.

Santo Domingo Stopover

FL251219 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Las Americas Airport--Nicaragua's interior minister, Tomas Borge, has emphatically denied that his country is providing military aid to El Salvador. Borge stopped over in the Dominican Republic to board an Iberia flight on his way to Libya. The Sandinist leader arrived here yesterday afternoon in a private airplane headed a group of 20 persons invited to visit Libya. The group chose the Dominican Republic to connect with a flight to Europe and then go on to Libya.

While he waited for his flight at the airport's Ambassadors Room, Tomas Borge spoke to newsmen and said he believed that charges that Nicaragua provides military aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas are part of a campaign orchestrated by the Ronald Reagan administration to discredit the Sandinist junta. Borge claimed that the only aid that Nicaragua has given the Salvadoran guerrillas is the example of its revolution's triumph over the forces of Anastasio Somoza.

Dr Francisco Pena Gomez and other leaders of the Dominican Revolutionary Party received Borge during his stopover. A National Palace protocol officer was also at the airport.

CORDOVA RIVAS RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

PA250300 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] At 0830 this morning a meeting took place between Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Janos Peter, vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly. We will hear an important report on this important meeting directly from the government house for this newscast.

[Begin recording] From the press and information office of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, we advise the Nicaraguan people of the following:

This morning Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction received in his office in the government house the visit of a group of Hungarian parliamentarians headed by Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly.

Companero Janos Peter briefly explained the functions of the National Assembly in keeping with the constitution of that sister country and the work mechanisms they use. He said that they are greatly interested in the direction of the Nicaraguan Government and its process. He said they are visiting six Latin American countries and that each one has a special characteristic in its government form that has permitted them to reach conclusions of great interest.

The vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly conveyed a message from his government and peoples to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and to the Nicaraguan people wishing them the best. He also expressed the admiration of his government for the heroic struggle of the peoples of Sandino.

In response, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas said that it was a great pleasure for us to receive the vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly because our country is eager to achieve a rapprochement with the countries of East Europe. He told them that for 45 years the Nicaraguans were denied the possibility of rapprochement with these countries based on the prohibitions specified in the passports which banned travel to those countries. Today we have a great desire to and a great satisfaction in maintaining relations with your country and to receive you, he said.

Finally, on behalf of the revolutionary government, Dr Cordova Rivas returned a fraternal and cordial greeting to the government and peoples of the Hungarian People's Republic. [end recording]

CUBA TO EXPAND AID, SEND TECHNICIANS IN AVICULTURE

PA242119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Cuba will expand its economic and technical aid to Nicaragua in the field of aviculture. A remarkable increase of the aid already planned for Nicaragua in this sector is one of the results of the trip by a Nicaraguan delegation to Cuba.

As we have already reported, Revolution Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, headed a Nicaraguan delegation that visited Cuba to sign agreements expanding the Cuban aid especially regarding the construction of a sugar mill and the acquisition of thousands of heifers.

Companero Adolfo Evertz, national director of aviculture, reported that the Cuban aid in this sector was expanded as a result of this trip.

Evertz, who was a member of this delegation, said that Cuba sends 40,000 1-day-old chicks per week to our country. This aid will be increased by a 50 percent if the Nicaraguan Governments deems it necessary. The option for Cuba to supply 50 percent more of the fertile eggs currently sent every so often to Nicaragua was left open. In addition, Cuba will send additional technicians to give advice to the National Avicultural Enterprise.

FOUR MILITIAMEN KILLED, ONE WOUNDED IN MARCH

PA242131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1834 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--It was officially reported today that three militiamen have died violently so far this month and another was wounded over the weekend.

Aura Maria Gonzalez Morales, girlfriend of the wounded militiaman, was shot to death on Sunday night in Masaya. An unidentified individual, presumably a counterrevolutionary, used an M-16 rifle to try to kill Luis Alberto Aburto Palacios, member of the 80-15 Militia Battalion. However, the militiaman's girlfriend was the one killed while Aburto Palacios was only wounded.

At the beginning of March, militiaman Vladimir Valverde Bermudez was shot to death due to the carelessness of policeman Rudy Espinoza during a modern music festival in Managua.

In mid-March, militiaman Juan Jose Urbina who lived in a village north of Managua was shot to death by three assailants wearing red and white kerchiefs which are the colors of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), the opposition party led by Alfonso Robelo.

Not long ago, Presentacion Ponce, the chief of militias in an area in northwestern Nicaragua, was murdered by a group of former Somozist guards. Fellow militiamen said that Ponce was killed by men who entered from Honduran territory; after the action they returned to Honduras.

Further Report

PA251648 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Report by Douglas Carcache from Chinandega--live via telephone]

[Excerpt] Somozist gangs murder another militiaman in Chinandega: Another militiaman was killed in Somotillo yesterday. Somozist gangs which came into the country from Honduras killed Abel Quintero Rios, a 43-year-old man who was second in charge of the Sandinist People's Militias in Los Limones, Somotillo municipality. The counterrevolutionaries killed Quinteros Rios at 1800 yesterday near the entrance to Los Limones, 5 km from the border and a few kilometers from Inoquago, where Presentacion Ponce Sanchez, another militiaman, was killed last week.

REASONS FOR BANKRUPTCY OF LANICA EXPLAINED

PA180500 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Transportation Ministry has issued a communique explaining why Nicaraguan Airlines [LANICA] went bankrupt.

Everyone is well aware of the fact that LANICA was practically a private estate of the Somoza family and that the company's capital was being systematically removed, particularly in the last weeks of the dictatorship. The revolutionary government found the company to be in disastrous financial condition, with its debts and commitments exceeding its ability to pay. The Transportation Ministry has said that LANICA's total debts amounted to 54-million cordobas, its share capital to 23.9-million cordobas, and the loss accumulated to date to 33-million cordobas.

Moreover, LANICA always had many Cuban worms who feasted there. Well, they were terrible in the past; there were always thefts. We have thus explained to our listeners how LANICA has practically disappeared, though it has not actually disappeared, as it will continue to provide flights to the Atlantic coast.

LABOR LEADER SAYS EXPLOITATION STILL EXISTS

PA231536 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Federico (Craudi) Salgado, leader of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST], said yesterday that exploitation by the bourgeoisie has not yet been eradicated in Nicaragua. For this reason, he said, one sees certain class manifestations.

The CST leader noted a wide range of problems that have existed since the revolutionary triumph of 19 July 1979, which created a system in which there was freedom to express class ideas. Within this range of problems, he cited attempts to divide the labor movement. He added that these problems are compounded by an irresponsible attitude on the part of the Labor Ministry, whose decisions disregard [as heard] management to the detriment of the workers' interests.

(Craudi) Salgado said it is right for workers to take control of a company's installations when there is a harmful attempt to drain its capital with an eye toward destabilizing the national economy.

With vigilance over the revolutionary state itself, those problems will be overcome. This vigilance is a basic duty to be carried out by the workers to strengthen the revolutionary from the economic, political, social and military viewpoints, the CST leader said.

MISURASATA LEADER TO BE TRIED BY COMMON COURTS

PA201822 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Steadman Fagoth should have asked for forgiveness before, and not after, the destabilizing, separatist plan failed. This is a new maneuver to strengthen the hand of other enemies of the revolution.

Fagoth, who represented MISURASATA, the organization of Sumu, Rama and Miskito Indians, in the State Council, was stripped of his legal rights and privileges today and will be tried by the common courts because of his proved and confirmed collaboration with the criminal and opprobious Somozist security office.

The State Council held its first special session today following the close of the first legislative period. With the opening of the new sessions 1 month away, the council reviewed the bulky evidence submitted by the chief of operations of the state security corps, including reports by payments, handwritten notes and a video cassette in which Fagoth admitted his guilt.

However, 20 percent of Fagoth's statements deal with his role as collaborator of the dictatorship through the National Security Office [ONS]. In the remaining 70 percent, he tries to divert attention with a false remorse he should have shown before and not now that his situation has been completely clarified, Omar Cabezas, commander of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], told the State Council.

Fagoth, a thousand-times over a traitor who had no qualms about informing on his own brothers by first infiltrating the ALPROISA organization [not further identified] and MISURASATA after 19 July 1979; who informed on FSLN members as Chico Meza, who was killed by the Somozist guard; who denounced the university students in the revolutionary student front and such professors as Julio Lopez, Virgilio Godoy and others, must be punished for his crimes with the full weight of the law, Commander Dora Maria Tellez said.

Fagoth assumed the role of leader of Indian communities to inform the ONS about the activities of his own brothers. He later became an instrument of foreign and domestic reaction and engaged in maneuvers to cause problems to the revolutionary process.

LA PRENSA REPORT ON DAMAGE TO STATIONS CONTRADICTED

PA201802 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Experts have reported that the damages to Radio Mi Preferida and Radio Amor amount to 500,000 and not 1-million cordobas as claimed by their owner, who describes himself as a former spokesman for the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Contrary to reports published by the newspaper LA PRENSA that the damages to the stations total 1-million cordobas, Judge Sergio Torres of the local first criminal court said they amount to close to 500,000 cordobas. This estimate is wrong, mistaken. Experts Carlos Guadamuz and Fabio Gadea Mantilla agree that they total 500,000 cordobas, the judge reiterated.

Meanwhile, the inquest on the losses and damages suffered by Radio Mi Preferida and Radio Amor is continuing efforts to find the culprits and determine the degree of their guilt, the judge added.

COMMENTARY ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CAMPS IN U.S.

FL261203 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] U.S. press and television have confirmed the charges recently made in Managua that mercenaries of Cuban and Nicaraguan origin are training in camps located on U.S. territory to attack Nicaragua. Last Saturday, Commander Bayardo Arce Castano of the Sandinist Front National Directorate reported in Managua the existence of four camps in the United States where terrorists are undergoing training to invade Nicaragua.

Bayardo Arce was precise. One of these camps is located on a farm northwest of Dade County, and the training is being directed by the former National Guard lieutenant, Jose Aguirre. Another camp is located in Homestead, south of Miami, and is commanded by a counterrevolutionary of Cuban origin. The third camp is in the Everglades, and that is where the members of the so-called 15 September Legion and Anticommunist League are receiving their training. This camp is directed by another former Somoza lieutenant, Noel Ortiz. Lastly, the fourth camp is located in Kendall, south of Miami. That is where the mercenary elite under the command of former Major Rafael (Asencio) is training.

The existence of these camps is no secret to anyone in the United States. With the greatest of impudence, counterrevolutionary chiefs have made statements to the newspapers the Washington POST and Miami HERALD, even saying they expect Reagan's support for their plans against Nicaragua and against Cuba and the people of El Salvador. The ABC television network of the United States also has contributed to the propaganda of these mercenary groups. A report was recently broadcast which was filmed at a secret camp located near Tampa, Florida, where former green berets and soldiers of special units--who won sad fame with their atrocities in Vietnam and on destroy missions in Africa, Asia and Latin America--are undergoing training.

Speaking before the ABC cameras, one of these mercenaries said they were real patriots and that they expected to be fighting soon in El Salvador, Nicaragua or any other place where they are needed and paid well.

The mercenaries training in the United States have modern arms such as the U.S. M-16 rifle, the Israeli Galil, grenades and other light weapons. They are in close contact among themselves and with groups that operate in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Bayardo Arce's report also was brought to the attention of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau in New York. This led Democratic Congressman David E. Bonior to tell the members of the House of Representatives' Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee that the existence of these camps violates U.S. laws as well as international treaties and conventions against terrorism signed by the Washington government.

The New York TIMES also confirmed the existence of the camps and interviewed the chief of one of them, someone named Jorge Gonzalez, who said that several camps existed in Florida and in New Jersey and Los Angeles. The New York TIMES asserted that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is not unaware of these counterrevolutionary activities.

A photographer of the Washington POST's Sunday supplement, (Eddy Adams), took photographs of one of these camps, which is a 20-minute car ride from the Miami International Airport.

All this reveals a sinister machination against Nicaragua in which the U.S. State Department, the CIA, the Pentagon and the engineer (Alfonso Robelo), spokesman of the Nicaraguan reaction, are involved.

CURACAO

GRENADIAN LEADER SAYS NO ELECTIONS FOR TIME BEING

PA241801 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Willemstad, Curacao, 24 Mar (AFP)--The CIA is seeking to destabilize Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's government in Grenada, Bishop himself charged here today.

Bishop added that "despite U.S. and UK pressure for the holding of free elections in my country, they will not be held for the time being because elections are incompatible with a revolution."

Bishop is in the Netherlands Antilles at the invitation of Prime Minister Don Martina.

DOMINICA

TRIBUNAL BEGINS TO REVIEW CASE OF SIX DETAINEES

FL252314 Bridgetown CANA in English 2301 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 25 Mar (CANA)--A tribunal today began its first sitting to review the cases of six men detained under the present state of emergency in Dominica. The press and the public have been barred from viewing the proceedings with Attorney General Ronan David later saying the entire proceedings are being held in private.

The six men were detained on 6 March when the authorities uncovered what they said was a plot to stage a coup. Included among the detainees are former Prime Minister Patrick John, the commander of the defense force, Maj Frederick Newton, Deputy Commander Capt Malcolm Reid, the former director of public broadcasting and information Dennis Joseph and an executive member of John's Dominica Labor Party, Julian David.

JAMAICA

MINISTER: NO REDUCTION OF JOBS IN SPECIAL PROGRAM

FL252309 Bridgetown CANA in English 2359 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Mar (CANA)--There will be no reduction in the number of people employed under the government's special employment program--only a shift in balance, and there will be definitely no political victimization, Local Government Minister Pernel Charles has assured here. Under the program which was introduced 8 years ago by the former People's National Party (PNP) government, 12,000 people found jobs cleaning the streets and parks of Kingston. But Mr Charles' Jamaica Labor Party has insistently charged that the jobs were shared out on party lines and that the program was rife with corruption.

Last Friday government suspended the program, saying that it was being reorganized to weed out the corruption and to increase the productivity of the workers. However, the action brought opposition protest, with charges that it was an attempt to displace the employees to make way for JLP supporters.

But in a statement here, Mr Charles said that was not so. The fact, he said, was that 18 million dollars (1 JCA dollar: 56 cents US) would be allocated in the 1981-82 budget to employ the same 12,000 workers, but unlike in the past when all the jobs went to people in Kingston, under the revised program rural towns would get 4,500 jobs.

In addition, he said it would be parliamentarians, working with parish councillors in their constituencies, who would decide on the program of work and submit the names of the people to be employed under the program. Mr Charles claimed that of the 12,000 people employed under the suspended program 11,400 were recommended by the PNP with the others by the JLP.

BRIEFS

ALUMINA PLANT EXPANSION--Kingston, Jamaica, 24 Mar, (CANA)--Jamaica, the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) and a state-backed Norwegian consortium have now signed a declaration of intent for their joint expansion of the Alcoa alumina plant here. According to bauxite sources, it is expected that the declaration, signed during a recent negotiating session in Oslo, will expedite some aspects of the development while the parties continue their negotiations on other areas. The Alcoa expansion, will double the plant's capacity to a million tonnes of alumina a year and is expected to cost 350 million dollars (US). [Bridgetown CANA in English 2206 GMT 24 Mar 81 FL]

GOVERNMENT SPENDING--Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Mar, (CANA)--Parliament last night gave the Jamaica Government the go-ahead to spend as much as 515.5 million dollars (one J dollar: 56 cents U.S.) for the first 4 months of the new fiancial year, beginning in April, by which time the island's 1981-82 budget should have been approved. Under the law which allows the spending, there can be no increases in salaries other than increments and hikes agreed on during the present financial year, but to be paid during fiscal 81-82. There can also be no services or work for which provisions were not made during the 1980-81 financial year, or for which parliamentary approval had not been received. It is expected that the 1981-82 budget will go to Parliament by late April or early May. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1936 GMT 25 Mar 81 FL]

ST LUCIA

PLANNED VISIT OF U.S. SHIPS CAUSES UNREST

PA241737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1445 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 24 Mar (AFP)--The upcoming visit of U.S. warships to St Lucia has caused political unrest in this Caribbean island-state.

A CARICOM spokesman told AFP that "antigovernment elements in St Lucia are opposed to the visit of the U.S. ships and Prime Minister Oliver Seraphine has been pressured to cancel the visit."

The CARICOM secretariat is headquartered in Georgetown, capital of Grenada [as received], on the South American Continent.

The U.S. warships have announced that they will arrive in St Lucia on 24 March enroute to Dominica and the Dominican Republic, on a tour of Caribbean islands.

The CARICOM spokesman added that the political unrest has found fertile ground because the annual convention of the Labor Party is currently being held in Castries.

ST VINCENT

PRIME MINISTER MILTON CATO TO VISIT UK

FL241745 Bridgetown CANA in English 1734 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, 24 Mar (CANA)--St Vincent Prime Minister Mr Milton Cato leaves here today for London where he will attend the Privy Council and also receive the country's new coastal patrol boat. According to an announcement, Mr Cato, who was made a member of the Privy Council this year, will be attending his first meeting.

While in London, the prime minister will be guest of Vosper Thornycroft Limited in Portsmouth, where the 75-foot patrol craft was built. "The boat is capable of travelling at 24 knots and can remain at sea in rough weather as well as carries heavy armament," the announcement said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TENSE SITUATION IN LABOR SECTOR REPORTED

FL252050 Bridgetown CANA in English 2041 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Port of Spain, Trinidad, 25 Mar, (CANA)--The tense industrial climate in Trinidad and Tobago showed no let-up today and disgruntled workers from varying sectors of the economy continued to flex their muscles.

Government and union officials are preparing to meet tomorrow to try to avert a threatened nationwide strike, following continuing stalemate in a pay dispute at the big chemical plant, Federation Chemicals (FEDCHEM).

And the crippled public transport situation looks even bleaker as workers there, on intermittent go-slows since September last year, have given the Public Transport Corporation 7 days notice of strike action.

At the Prisons Department, prison officers meet tomorrow with the chief personnel officer to discuss a pay claim that was first raised in 1970. The prison officers say that if no settlement is reached, industrial action will be taken.

Nurses and doctors, whose partial withdrawal of services has virtually paralyzed the islands' two major hospitals continued to picket today. A government team hurriedly left here on Monday for Europe and the United States to buy equipment for the hospitals and the St Ann's Psychiatric Hospital, after complaints by hospital staff.

Staffers at Federation Chemicals are creeping back to their jobs, following a prolonged deadlock in negotiations between the company and the Oilfield Workers Trade Union which called the 4 month strike. When strike notice was served on the company in December the union was demanding 50 percent wage increase, while the company was offering 33 percent. Since then the company has increased its offer to the 50 percent demand of the union, but now the union is demanding in addition to the 50 percent, complete nationalization of FEDCHEM.

The office of the prime minister has said that government is looking into the question of "nationalization of two of Trinidad and Tobago's largest multi-national corporations, Trinidad Texaco Incorporated and Federation Chemicals." Both these companies share ownership with the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

The industrial court announced last week also that industrial action taken by employees of the state-run bus company was "illegal" and the representative union could be fined for breach of confidence. However, a union official has since said that the union, the Transport and Industrial Workers Trade Union has already given the company, the Public Transport Service Corporation a further 7 days strike notice and will take "legal strike action" from Saturday.

At the Trinidad Express, scabs are being hired to fill the vacancies left by the 120 striking workers, who are protesting a breakdown in negotiations between their bank and General Workers Trade Union and the Express management.

There was however, one bright light among all the disputes, as the island's 15,000 teacher force returned to the classrooms, following the successful passage and acceptance of the 1981 draft amendments to the 1966 Education Act. The Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers Association has decided to proceed in the legal manner for recognition. Union spokesman Harold Taylor said the association is satisfied with the new amendments, which will give sole bargaining power for the profession to the majority union.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD APPROVES OF PENA GOMEZ PRESIDENTIAL HOPES

FL241223 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The president of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has received with approval the announcement of [PRD Secretary General] Jose Francisco Pena Gomez that he hopes to become president. In connection with the statements of Pena Gomez, I believe he has the right of all Dominicans to aspire to the Presidency of the republic, Manuel Fernandez Marmol said. He then added: If he, with all the merits and ability he possesses, decides to seek the Presidency of the republic, no one in the PRD will dispute it.

On another matter, Manuel Fernandez Marmol denied that the PRD has had anything to do with the attacks against members of the Reformist Party. I have been in contact with the PRD leaders in the districts where clashes have occurred, and they have assured me that the PRD has had nothing to do with those problems, Fernandez Marmol added.

SURINAME

FRENCH LE MONDE VIEWS SURINAME COUP ATTEMPT

LD230901 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Mar 81 p 4

["B.H.R." report: "The Army has Thwarted an Attempted Coup Against the Regime's 'Socialist' Line"]

[Text] Public life in Suriname, former Dutch Guiana, has been following a stormy course since the military coup d'etat on 25 February 1980 which overthrew the democratic regime installed when independence was granted in 1975. According to the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY, the official press agency, on 15 March the army thwarted a coup d'etat against the new "socialist" and "neutralist" line announced in March by Major Bouterse, the strong figure in the country, after his reconciliation with the leftist elements which he removed from the National Military Council on 13 August last year. Many people have apparently been killed and fighting was continuing in the Saramaka region 60 km west of the capital Paramaribo on Monday 16 March. Major Bouterse's statements in favor of a socialist line had created acute tension. President Chin A Sen had immediately tried to moderate the scope of these statements. The Western countries are bound to pay close attention to the ups and downs of the power struggle in Suriname; this little country with 400,000 inhabitants neighboring French Guiana is the world's fifth biggest producer of bauxite (4.7 million tons in 1979); the mineral is exploited by Dutch and American companies.

On 5 March the Suriname Government announced the release of three army officers arrested on 13 August 1980 and proclaimed that the country was adopting "the socialist path." By "pardoning the former conspirators," Armed Forces Chief of Staff Major Bouterse, regarded as the strong figure in the regime, intends to encourage a reconciliation between the main protagonists in the 25 February 1980 military coup d'etat. He announced that he will work for a socialist society in which "there will be work for all and from which poverty, racism and oppression will be banished." Mr Bouterse also declared that a revolutionary party will soon be formed. At the recent celebrations to mark the first anniversary of the revolution, the chief of staff explained the the National Military Council wanted to sweep away previous government institutions before the country is given a democratically elected government.

Former Dutch Guiana is one of the South American states which enjoys a fairly high average income, with a per capita gross national product of $1,500. Its main resource, bauxite, represents 75 percent of its [apparent line drop in original] also reuses on the production and export of rice and on the exploitation of its forests. Despite its advantages in the economic sphere, this country of 400,000 inhabitants has been unable to tackle high unemployment, which explains the exodus of around 150,000 citizens to the Netherlands since it gained independence in 1975.

The line announced by the Suriname Government marks a new twist in the tortuous course followed over the past year. Five years after gaining independence, which was won without any clashes, Suriname experienced its first coup d'etat on 25 February 1980 when the army, declaring its intention to "restore order in public affairs" and "struggle against corruption," overthrew Prime Minister Arron. Johan Ferrier, former governor under the Dutch, who became president of the republic after independence, was kept in office. A National Military Council was immediately formed. A doctor, Mr Chin A Sen, was appointed head of the new government.

Although the coup d'etat was welcomed by the population, it soon appeared, however, that there were deep divisions between the National Military Council's leftwing elements and its moderate wing. The conflict between civilians and military was intensified, notably as regards foreign policy. After 6 months of hesitations and contradictions, a new coup took place on 13 August 1980; President Ferrier was finally removed and replaced by Chin A Sen; parliament was dissolved and the constitution suspended. Mr Sital, Mr Mijnals and Mr Joeman, junior officers and members of the National Military Council, were arrested. Mr Bouterse, the victor of this trial of strength, accused them of maintaining relations with extreme leftwing groups and of trying to draw the country into Cuba's sphere of influence. This second coup d'etat therefore apparently marked the left's defeat. Mr Bouterse proposed the installation of a provisional parliamentary council and declared his opposition to "any extreme leftwing system" modeled on Cuba.

The Suriname leaders' about-face and the announcement of the military regime's evolution toward the "socialist path" looks rather like a challenge by a country which is very dependent on European and American aid. Announced just when President Reagan was proclaiming his intention of keeping the Carribbean zone under close surveillance, it makes new developments seem likely in this little country.